The Bombay Gazette,

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CONTENTS.

Act I.

Overture—
Chorus—"Here's to wine, and here's to beauty."
Duet—"I would ask a question." (Comic.)
Song,—"My own sweet child."
Duet,—"Oh, father, pity!"
Duet,—"Oh, reflect ere you decide."
*Cavatina,—"Pretty, lowly, modest flower."
*Ballad,—"Bliss for ever past."

Act II.

Recit. and Romance,—"How peal on peal of thunder rolls."
Trio,—"By the tempest overtaken."
Cabaletta,—"Can it be, do I dream?
Drinking Song,—"Let others sing the praise of wine."
*Ballad,—"The Paradise of Love."
Trio,—"What man worthy of the name."

Act III.

*Ballad,—"Hail, gentle sleep."
Ballad,—"A loving daughter's heart."

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Thermometers in Marble Stands.
Fancy gilt and bronze Candlesticks.
Manifold Writers.
Tourist's Writing Cases.
Portfolios and Machine Copying Books.
Blotting Pads.
Sketching Portfolios.
Blocks and Books.
Lockets and Charms with beautiful Microscopic Views.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings Studs in Masonic and other artistic designs too numerous to detail.
Coral Bells.
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Cases.
Knife, Fork and Spoon including handsome Mug in one Case, forming a beautiful Christening Present.
Silver Mugs separate in Case.
A large collection of indestructible, amusing and interesting Children's Books.
A fresh supply of White and Colored Kid Gloves.

These Fancy Goods with the *exception of Jewellery* are at the Byculla Branch, where T. & Co., would invite their Friends and the Public generally to inspect their collection which will be found to surpass any in Bombay.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, 30th December 1861.

THE MEDICAL HALL, BYCULLA.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. Operative Family Chemists and General Merchants, beg to draw the attention of the Public to their convenient and extensive premises at Byculla, which have been constructed to meet the numerous and important requirements of their business. The multifarious nature of their stock has been divided into separate departments under qualified heads, which will greatly facilitate the general working of their Establishment.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL AND DISPENSING BRANCH has been fitted expressly for the purpose and is strictly under the immediate personal superintendence of qualified dispensing chemists from the best houses in London, and the drugs and chemicals are selected by Mr Treacher himself in Europe, and where advisable the manufacture of chemicals and medicinal preparations is conducted on the premises to ensure perfect purity.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH has been greatly extended and a convenient Room has been fitted up which embraces every requisite for both amateurs and professional Photographers, from the best manufacturers of Photographic chemicals, apparatus and working material.

THE MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS are on a very large scale, and Messrs. Treacher & Co. are now able to carry out orders to an unlimited extent and with the greatest punctuality.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. invite their constituents on Malabar Hill and the neighbourhood to call, also to send their prescriptions and orders generally to the Medical Hall, Byculla, where in future their general stock will be kept. Its position is central and the premises are commodious, and greater care and attention will be ensured than has hitherto been possible in the bustling and confined premises in the Fort.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to acknowledge and thank the Public for the general support given to the Firm during the past thirty years and trust to continue to enjoy their confidence and patronage. Successful experience has fully proved the advantage of supplying ONLY guaranteed articles, and they confidently assert that it is their aim in every detail connected with the business to ensure the satisfaction of their constituents.

The Book-keeping and correspondence will for a time be carried on in the Fort where out-station orders should be addressed.

The hours of business are from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. daily (Sunday excepted). Prescriptions prepared and Medicines supplied at both establishments at any hour.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watchesf Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers.

They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.
Gold and Silver Watches by Thornhill Brothers.
Gold and Silver Watches by Jones.
Gold and Silver Watches by Allen.
Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett.
Gold and Silver Watches by Benoit.
Doctor's Independant Seconds and Race Watches.
Ladies' Gold Watches by English and Geneva makers
Gold Watches from Rs. 70 to Rs. 350 each.
Silver Watches from Rs. 20 to Rs. 170 do.
Children's Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs.
Children's Sterling Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon in Morocco cases.
Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Sterling Silver Enamelled Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Coral Charms mounted in Gold, Rupees 4 per set of Ten.
Best Plated Tea Services on Nickle Silver.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's best description of London made Courior Bags from Rs. 10 to 15.
Aluminium and Jet Jewellery in great variety.
Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c. &c.
English, French and American Clocks in great variety.
Small Round Tent Clocks without Pendulums.
Small Pocket Thermometers, Rupees 2, 3, 4 each.
All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.
Thornhill Bros. & Co. manufactures to order in fine Indian Gold.

Alberts.	Gold Hoops for children's ears
Guards.	Wedding Rings and Guards.
Hair Guards.	Brooches.
Hair Rings.	Bracelets.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and Direct Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, established 1851.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Tuesday, 4th February 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. ¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0 13/16 to 2s. ⅛d
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 0 9/16d. to 2s. ⅛d
Calcutta	sight	100
Madras	30 do. do.	99½
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 214 per $100

SHARES.

Names	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 ⅌cent.	68 Prem. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	24½ do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	70 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	100
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	13½
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	30½
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2½ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 ⅌ sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,600 ⅌ sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	00 ⅌ sh.	Rs. 11,000 do
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 ⅌ sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	590	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 ⅌ sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	1 ⅌ Anm 450 ⅌ sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 860 Div
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 150 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	......	Rs. 130 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	......	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company	550	......	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
" Loan 1835–36	89½
" Loan 1842–43	89½
" Loan 1854–55	89½
New Five Per Cent. Loan	100
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	107½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4	
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.	
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230	Nominal.
Carolus	" 250	do.
Mexican Dollars	" 227	do.
German Crowns	" 213½	do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 204	
Bar Silver	" 106	
Gold Leaf	" 16-8	

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
" (Seeds)	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
To Rice Ports	£3 15s. 0d.
To China	Rs. 10 per candy.
To Clyde	£3 5s.

PRICES CURRENT (January 30th 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:		Per candy.
Old Broach, and Surat		None.
Dhollera	Rs.	175 to 180
Oomravuttee	"	175 to 180
Compta	"	175 to 176
Dharwar Sawginned	"	235 to 236
New Bursee, and Nuggur	"	194 to 195
Khandeish	"	180 to 18
NEW COTTON to Arrive:		
Broach and Surat (April and May)	"	203 to 204
Dhollerah (Do.)	"	189 to 190
Oomrawuttee (March and April)	"	186 to 187
Varavole (Do.)	"	172 to 173
Dharwar Sawginned (May)	"	237 to 238
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1500 to 1505.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish	at Rs.	5-9 to 5-10 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	6-10 to 6-12 "
Gingelly mixed (Black		24 to 25
and White)	"	33 to 34

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in India in 1833.
Incorporated June 1857, *by Letters Patent under 7 and 8 Victoria, C.* 112.

Head Office ... London.
General Manager ... M. Balfour, Esq., in India.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Shanghai, and Hong-Kong.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserve Fund, £200,000 (Twenty Lakhs of Rupees.)

HEAD OFFICE LONDON.

Manager at Bombay ... H. B. Macculloch, Esq.
Officiating *Manager at Calcutta* ... H. G. Dunlop, Esq.
Manager at Madras ... E. Morriss, Esq.
do. *Agra* ... W. Birks, Esq.
do. *Kurrachee* ... R. E. W. Baker, Esq.
do. do. *Lahore* ... Hector Gunn, Esq.
do. do. *Umritsur* ... T. Bailey, Esq.
do. *Hong-kong* ... H. Noble, Esq.
do. *Shanghai* ... H. Turner, Esq.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—

The London & Westminster Bank.
The Royal Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Ireland (and Branches.)

The Bombay Branch, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d.
" 4 months' sight ... 2s. 0¼d.
" 3 months' sight ... 2s.
" 2 months' sight ... 1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight ... 1s. 11½d.
" On demand ... } 1s. 11½d.
On Scotland ... }
On Ireland ... }
Circular Notes ... 1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs 50,000 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th January 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

Incorporated by Royal Charter

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle Street, London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
T. A. Mitchell, Esq., M. P., *Chairman.*
Deputy Chairman.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates viz:—

6 months' sight not under £50, at 1s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0¼d. "
3 months' sight not under £20, at 2s. 0d. "
2 months' sight not under £50, at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 month's sight not under £10, at 1s. 11½d. "
On demand ... at 1s. 11½d. "

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits (Current Accounts) at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering up of securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Acting Agent.

January 3rd, 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto Sight ditto 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's B. ls, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th January 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ... 5 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do. ... 6 do. do.

No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

Cash Credits.

On Government Securities ... 8 per cent.
On other Securities ... 9 do.

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ... 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto on demand ... 1s. 11½d. do.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business ... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.

Bombay, 26th January 1861.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Exchange.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope. The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 3 do. ... 2s. 0d. do.
" 2 do. ... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1 do. ... 1s. 11½d. do.
" on demand }
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland do. }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £10 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negociate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 3rd January 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 3 do. ... 2s. 0d. "
" 2 do. ... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 1 do. ... 1s. 11½d. "
" On demand ... 1s. 11½d. "
On Scotland do. ... 1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland do. ... 1s. 11½d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £10 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn ... 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ... 5 "
Do do. 12 do. ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
Feb. 3	Margaret	Faulkner	Liverpool 25 Sept.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat 2 Feb.
	Duke of Wellington	Beatti	Glasgow 7 Sept.
	Northern Bride	Brown	Sunderland 21 Sept

Intelligence.—Per ship *Margaret,* from Liverpool—On the 14th December, spoke the ship *Pride of the Ocean,* in Lat. 40 S., Long. 28-35 E.

Departure.

Date.	Ship.	Commander.	To
Feb 3	Phlox (s)	Puddicombe.	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ship *Margaret,* from Liverpool.—Mr. W. Nelson; Mr. James Kern.

Per steamer *M. S. Elphinstone,* from Surat.—Lieut. Sandham, Artillery; Mr and Mrs. Cooper; and 69 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Phlox,* to Surat.—76 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Moskwa,* F. Tuhl, bound to Cape Negrais.
Ship *Colbert,* J. Bommclare, bound to Colombo.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Pekin,* for China, &c.
Ship *Clara Wheeler.* for Liverpool.
Ship *Vittoria,* for London.
Ship *Reine des Augnes,* for Marseilles via Kurrachee.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Monday, 3rd February 1862.

For London.

Lauderdale.—300 bags Rapeseed, 506½ cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Agricola.—108 bales Cotton, 378 cwt., Visram Khuttow; 30 bales Cow Hides, 100 corges, S. Tyebjee and Co.

Cassibelanus.—2 cases Books, R. Frith and Co.; 100 boxes Dry Ginger, Scraped, 126 cwt., Withuldass Goculdass.

Vernon.—378 bags Rapeseed, 567 cwt., Sorabjee Framjee and Co.

Vittoria.—1,200 bags Linseed, 180 cwt., Vuruthman Poonsee.

Seafield.—230 bags Saltpetre, 400 maunds, C. H. Cama and Co.

For Liverpool.

Queen of the North.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Mugjee Ramjee.

Morino.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Heerjee Bhimsee and Co.

Uncas.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Meerchund Roopchund; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Dewjee Vurria.

Protector.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Dewjee Vurria; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Nessarwanjee Manockjee; 80 bales Wool, 240 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

General Neill.—12 bales Cotton, 147 cwt., Ramjee Courjee; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Bezonjh Khetsee.

Clara Wheeler.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Thara Khimjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Striped Fawn.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Remington and Co.

Red Jacket.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Govind Hurree and Co.; 350 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur.

Peter Maxwell.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Wooverda Khetsee; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Jetha Kessowjee.

Mornington.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ramjee Jaitha; 135 bales Cotton, 467½ cwt., Megjee Dossa; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Woomersey Velljee; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Typhoon.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Gertrude.—230 bags Linseed, 345 cwt., P. Mialhee and Co.

Selisia.—6 bales Cotton, 21 cwt., Pramjee Bhimjee.

Recorder.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ruttonsee Goculdass.

Natolia.—282 bundles Coir Yarn, 36 cwt., Megjee Luckoo and Co.

For Havre.

Helen Morrow.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.

For Mauritius.

Japan.—500 coils Coir Rope, 110 cwt., Mooljee Jaitha.

Euphemus.—86 bags Black Gram, 45 bags Moog, H. M. J. H. Cadoo; 100 bags Black Gram, 50 bags Moog, H. E. Sidick; 300 packages Wet Dates, 334½ cwt., H. E. H. Adam.

For Hoodooda.

Nasree.—101 packages Sugar, 118 cwt. 1 qr., H. A. Sidick; 26½ cwt. Sandalwood. H. E. Sidick; 48½ cwt. Sandalwood, H. H. Talub; 23 bags Bengal Sugar, 42 cwt., H. A. Hajee Woosman; 70 robins Dry Ginger, 110 cwt., 20 packages Common Seed, 45 cwt., H. A. Woosman.

Fazel Currim.—14 bales Grey Domestic, H. A. Noor Mahomed; 20 bags Rice, 4 cwt., H. E. Hubib.

For Colsagurputtam.

Hamidabux.—5 packages Sundries, C. C. Mohidin; 20 bars Europe Iron, C. Mahomedally.

For Colombo.

Hamidabux.—50 packages Wet Dates, 63 cwt. 12 lbs., 8 packages Cloves, 9 cwt. 2 qrs., Pursotom Luckmichund.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *Pekin.*—35 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Moolchund Purshotum.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Pekin.*—30½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurum-ey Poonjabhoy; 3½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Huthasing Kessrising; 9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Bomonjee Nusserwanjee.

For Calcutta.

Futtay Rahmon.—47 packages Sundries, Goolam Hussein Abdool Cader; 72 packages Sundries, Nesserwanjee Hormusjee Mehta.

Catherine Glen.—1,348 pieces Malabar Sandalwood, Hajee Meetha Cassum.

BENGAL.

Arrival.—January 22, Screw Steamer *Burmah,* Gray Junior, from Maulmein 14th, touched at Rangoon 17th and Akyab 20th January.

Do. Screw Steamer *Moulmain,* Ashton, from Pondicherry 11th Jany; touched at Madras 15th, Coconada, 17th, Vizagapatam 18th and Bimlipatam 19th January.

Do. Schooner *B N Jarvie,* Damson, from Moulmain 4th Jany. touched at Amherst 8th Jany.

Do. 23, Ship *H M Hayes,* Upton, from Kurrachee 1st Nov; touched at Cochin 1st Dec.

Do. 24, Ship *Aramingo,* Cassen, from Coconada 4th January.

Naval and Military Gazette.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

3rd February—Lieut. W. H. Sandham, Artillery, on medical certificate, from Nusseerabad.

Do.—Captain R. C. Henchy, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Aurungabad.

Do.—Assistant Surgeon Sanderson, M. D., on leave, from Kulludgee.

Do.—Lieut. S. Clay, Bombay Fusiliers, on leave, from Poona.

Do.—Ensign Coussmaker, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., to join, from Dapoolie.

Do.—Captain T. T. Piers, A. D. A., Quarter Master General, to join, from Sholapore.

Do.—Major H. Adams, 13th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.

2nd February.—Assistant Surgeon A. M. Rogers, 12th Regt. N. I., to join, to Surat.

4th Do.—Assistant Surgeon T. Dalan, Staff Assistant Surgeon, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Monday, 3rd February 1862.

The 33rd Regt. the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 23rd Regt. N. L. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Weekly Committee of Survey, of which Captain Nicholson, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., is President, will assemble tomorrow at 11 A. M. at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon the condition of a quantity of Arrowroot and Sago, arrived from Surat.

Assistant Surgeon Ogilvie, on general duty, will attend the Committee.

2. A Medical Committee, composed as follows, will assemble tomorrow at 11 A. M. at the Naval Sanitarium Hospital, to examine and report upon certain articles of clothing, as may be brought before it:—

President.—Surgeon Hanbury, 33rd Regiment.
Members.—Assistant Surgeon Bain, M.D., 18th Regt. N. I. and Assistant Surgeon Orpen, Colaba Sanitarium.

3. Captain Berthon, attached to 18th Regt. N. I., is appointed member of the Committee ordered to assemble tomorrow, at 11 A. M., at the Office of the Brigade Major of the Garrison, vice Ross, relieved.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 1st February 1862.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated 6th September 1861.—By Brigadier Coghlan, appointing Lieut. Fletcher, of the Royal Regiment of Bombay Artillery, to act as Brigade Major at Aden, during the absence of Major Thacker, on leave or until further orders.

Dated 20th January 1862.—By the Officer Commanding 3rd European Regiment, appointing Lieut F. C. Donne, to act as Paymaster and Quarter Master, vice Davis, promoted.

The undermentioned Officers returned to duty without prejudice to their rank by permission of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India on the 28th ultimo:—

Major J. H. B. Dennis, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.
Lieut J. M. Heath, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.
Lieut. J. E. A. Mackintosh, 3rd Bombay Euro. Regt.

BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, January 25.)

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Colonel H. Daly, C. B., of the 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, to be Commandant of the Central India Horse, vice Colonel Travers removed to a Brigade Command.

Lieut. Colonel Daly received charge of his duties from Major H. Forbes on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. C. Currie, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has obtained six months' leave of absence to proceed to England on urgent private affairs, together with the usual preparatory leave to reach the port of embarkation; the latter to commence from the 26th April next, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. Cameron, in Medical charge of the Civil Station of Sironcha, is appointed an Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, Godavery Districts, in addition to his own duties. He will have charge of the Treasury, and will exercise the powers of a Deputy Magistrate, First Class.

With reference to Resolution dated 2nd November 1861, No. 9, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve that the Districts placed under the management of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces shall be separated into three Divisions, each of which is to be presided over by a Commissioner exercising the powers of a Civil and Sessions Judge in the Judicial, and of a Commissioner of Division in the Revenue Department. The Divisions are as follows:

1. *Nagpore Division.* Head Quarters Seetabuldee. Four Districts— Two of the First Class, Two of the Second Class, With two Fourth Class Dependencies	Nagpore with Kowtah. Raepore with Belaspore. Chandah. Bhundarra.
2 *Jubbulpore Division.* Head Quarters Jubbulpore; to consist of four Districts:— One of the First Class, One of the Second Class, Two of the Third Class, With one Fourth Class Dependency	Jubbulpore with Seonee. Mundlah. Nursingpore. Chindwarrah.
3. *Saugor Division.* Head Quarters Saugor; to consist of three Districts:— One of the First Class, One of the Second Class, One of the Third Class, With one Fourth Class Dependency	Saugor. Dumoh. Hoshungabad with Baitool

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Mysore Commission:—

Major T. Clerk, Superintendent of the Astagram Division, to be Superintendent of the Chittledroog Division, vice Major Cunningham, retired.

Captain H. M. Elliott, Superintendent of Coorg, to be Superintendent of the Nuggur Division, vice Colonel Porter, resigned.

Lieut. A. C. Hay to be Superintendent of Astagram, vice Major Clerk, but to officiate as Superintendent of Bangalore in the room of Major Dobbs, officiating as Judicial Commissioner.

The appointment of Captain Elliott to be Superintendent of the Chittledroog Division, and of Lieut. Hay to be Superintendent of the Nuggur Division, in General Order by the Governor General, No. 66, dated 10th instant, is cancelled.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

DEATH—

At Kurrachee, on the 25th instant, Captain Rowley Ward Leeds, of the Indus Steam Flotilla, youngest son of the late Sir George Leeds, of Coxton Park, Cambridgeshire, England.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES—

By special License, at Christ's Church, Rangoon, on Wednesday the 8th January, by the Reverend Leopold Poyndor, M. A., Town Chaplain, John Connell, Esq, to Emma Sarah, eldest daughter of Captain Charles Malcolm Crisp, of Rangoon.

At St. John's Church, on the 21st Jan. by the Revd. J. Richards, M. A., Wm. Handford, Esq., to Jane Anne Walton.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS—

At Bungalore, on the 23rd January, the wife of Dr. Jephson, Kings Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.

At Mysore, on the 25th January, the wife of Mr. J. D'Vaz, of a son.

At Galle, on the 12th January, Mrs. [E. J Good, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE—

At Madras, on the 22nd January, Mr. W. S. Freeman, to Miss Elizabeth Caldwell.

DEATHS—

At Vepery, Madras, on the 25th January, Lydia, the youngest daughter of Mr. C. Cooke, 34th Regt. L. I., aged 2 years, 6 months and 2 days.

At Bangalore, on the 27th December, Mr. Frederick Charles Seymour, aged 71 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DEATHS—

At Fyzabad, Oudh, on the 25th January, Barclay Lawson, Major, Royal Artillery, aged 38 years and 10 months.

At Sealkote, on the 24th January, of consumption, Emily Moore, the beloved wife of the Rev. W. Ferguson, Chaplain, 71st Highland Light Infantry, aged 32 years.

Letters to the Editor.

THE TELEGRAM QUESTION.

Sir,—In a paragraph in the *Times of India* I am accused of spreading a report that an arbitration of the cause in dispute between the Northern and Southern States of America had been agreed upon. In reply I simply say the assertion is untrue, as I did not hear of it until reading the *Bombay Review* of Saturday. As regards the Prince Albert telegram I told Mr. Knight the natives had a "report," it was Prince Alfred and not Prince Albert dead; but I never said any thing to him about a telegram received to that effect. Any telegrams I have received have always been given to the *Bombay Gazette* for publication, and I leave the public to say which paper has the best and most reliable commercial news—it is on this account and my refusal to Mr. Mull to work for the *Times of India* that I am made the subject of the above false and unwarrantable attack.—I am, your obedient servant,

James A. P. Mackintosh.

Bombay, 3rd February 1862.

MR. FORJETT DISCLAIMS.

Sir,—As your statement in the *Gazette* of Tuesday last is calculated to mislead the public as to the efficiency of the other Members of the Municipal Board, I desire to state that whatever has been done in the way of sanatory reforms, has emanated from the Board as a body and not from any particular individual of it. I deem it necessary to make this statement in order that the public may not be under any misconception as to duties performed by my two colleagues—Yours obediently,

C. Forjett.

[We wish these Municipal Commissioners one or other or all of them, would attend better to the watering of the roads. At present it is disgraceful. We daresay Mr. Forjett would not mind sharing some of the blame due on this account. But we blame them all conjointly and severally, especially Mr. Forjett.—Ed. *B. G.*]

Sporting Gazette.

BYCULLA RACE MEETING, FOR 1862.

Mr. Editor,—A correspondent signing himself "Fly by night" having enlightened (!!) the public through the medium of the columns of your contemporary *The Times of India,* it may be as well I should let you know that, he has not all the Flying to himself, and that, agreeing with him on some points, such for instance as the general inferiority of the Maidens and the state of the course, I cannot endorse his ideas either as to the "Dealers" or "Forbes." To begin with *Claverhouse.* He is no doubt a fine mover and as likely a horse as need be, but the "gup" is that he is short of work and won't do the grand things his owner and some others expect of him. To be sure "Fly by night" *ought* to have good information, for the report goes that *Claverhouse* ran a trial a fortnight ago by moonlight in marvellous time. Despite his pretensions I don't think he will win, nay, I think the third place is more likely to be his than the second. The "*Dark horse from the great Mysore Stable*" will, I suppose, be "*Morning Star.*" *Conscript* should have been the horse but, luckily for all except his owner, he met with an accident some days ago which will disqualify him from making his debût in the "Dealers." The amount of information afloat about this horse *now* is wonderful, every one *now* knows all about him, but I can't help thinking that had he not gone wrong he would have been as dark as was *Grey leg* last year. *Morning Star* may "astonish the natives" yet, in fact the Strangers prestige is so great that if he but starts a horse it is taken for granted he is a first rater, and he will find backers for no other reason than because the Strangers colors on young Brewty are up. By the time this is in your reader's hands we shall all know what horses the Doctor will start; at present however it is but a conjecture that *Morning Star* will come to the post, and it is not by any means unlikely that a bay horse yclept "*Financier*" may be his substitute. Of neither is much known but what little *has* come out is not to their disadvantage. *Sirdar* I am sorry to say is likely to be sacrificed to his owners unsportsmanlike cupidity. He is as lame as a tree and ten to one will break down in the Race; *if he does not* he is a very dangerous customer, but it seems to me he ought to be kept in the Stables. "Quot homines tot sententiæ" so I suppose the Aga's notions are different.

"*Garibaldi*" has gradually risen in public estimation for a week past, and it is now generally thought that he will do the trick for Mahomed Bauker, or come very near it. Certain it is that he can beat "*Venus*" hard held, and equally certain is it that his owner's phiz exhibits the unmistakable glee which preceeds an anticipated "pot." No doubt *Venus* is not doing well this year and *Garibaldi* may have to encounter a tougher piece of horse flesh, but making every allowance I think he stands well for the first place.

"*Grey Jacket*" from the same stable may or may not show up; my impression is that he will, but I fancy his stable companion is the better horse. Lastly, what shall I say of "*Fly away*" except that he is more likely to fly away with his Owner's money than with or for any thing else. Nevertheless he is game to the backbone and will do his best which is something. I don't feel quite sure that "*Fly away*" has come within some seconds in his trials of what he will do in the race, but I think there will be nothing on him, except his rider.

Old Hajee's *Mint Master* would (so he says) make quite sure of the race *if he started,* but he is so anxious not to stand in the way of others that he has most handsomely declared his intention of scratching his horse.

Mooltan is of no use except to look at nor is *Hallaj* that I know of and both will no doubt be scratched.

My prophesy is

Garibaldi	1
Morning Star or Financier	2
Claverhouse	3
Fly away	4
Grey Jacket	5

Sirdar will break down.

Time—4m.

You will have but little space left for any prognostications on the "Forbes' event so I will confine myself to generalities. Assuming that *Lachin* is unable to, and that *Foam* will not start but will leave the race to be contested by "*Merrie England,* I think we shall see something like this

Grey Leg	1
Red Hazard	2
Amalgamation	3
Suliman	4
Merrie England	5
Venus	6

It will be a splendid race and really the stakes may without astonishing any one fall to any of the horses named. They are a right good lot and no mistake.

Fly by Day

P.S.—What is all this fuss about the Lotteries? I hear it positively asserted there will be none in consequence of some spiteful jackass having informed against them as a public nuisance under some old act of Council. *Every one* is disgusted, but there appears no help for it. I'd like to catch him with some tar and feathers handy.

Since the above was in print we have received the following.

ENTRANCES.

Dealers Plate.

Nowrojee Nusserwanjee's	Young Copenhagen	7-12	Negoo
Mr. St. Andrews	Claverhouse	8-5	Gooch
The Stranger names	Financier	8-5	Brewty
Abdoolah's	Fly Away	8-5	Ahmed
H. H. Agakhan's	Sirdar	8-5	Benson
Mahomed Bauker's	Garibaldi	7-12	Phillips
Ditto	Grey Jacket	8-5	Escott

Forbes Stakes.

The Stranger's	Grey Leg	8-5	Brewty
Abdoolah's	Red Hazard	8-12	Ali
Ditto	Amalgamation	8-4	Ahmed
H. H. Agakhan's	Suliman	8-12	Syed
Mahomed Bauker's	Venus	9-0	Phillips
The Stables	Foam	8-5	Dow
Ditto	Merrie England	8-5	Escott

The Galloway Plate.

The Stranger's	Quicksilver	8-5-4	Brewty
Capt. Davison's	Corsair	8-8-12	
H. H. Agakhan's	Sweet William	8-13-2	Syed
The Stables	Tom Sayers	8-13-2	Escott

The Drawing Room Stakes.

Abdoolah's	Mistake	8 7	Ali.
H. H. Agakhan's	Abdool Wahab	8 7	Benson.
The Stable	Hector	8 7	Escott.

For the last two Races we shall probably see Sweet William and Mistake ahead at the post.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer "Behar," will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, at 4 o'clock P. M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 5 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "Pekin," will be closed on THURSDAY, the 13th February, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th February.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MOZAMBIQUE MAIL.

The Mails for Mozambique per Bugla Luxmeepursad will be closed THIS DAY the 4th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

The Mails for Zanzibar per Bugla Salamaty will be closed THIS DAY, the 4th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To Suez and England		To Galle and China.	
February	12th, 27th.	February	14th, 1st.
March	12th, 27th.	March	14th, 29th
April	12th, 27th.	April	14th, 29th
May	12th, 24th.	May	14th, 29th
June	12th, 27th.	June	14th, 29th
July	17th, 27th.	July	14th, 29th
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 29th
September	12th, 27th.	September	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th

CALENDAR—FEBRUARY 1862.

First Quarter	Friday	7d. 1h. 2.6m.	A. M.
Full Moon	Friday	14d. 9h. 57.3m.	P. M.
Last Quarter	Friday	21d. 7h. 8.5m	P. M.
New Moon	Friday	28d. 9h. 45.5m.	P. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire Shore Gu.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	4		6 35	5 54	1 56	2 23	Date 31st Feb. imo—8h. 1m. 23s.
Wed	5	St. Agatha.	6 34	5 54	2 59	2 58	
Thur	6		6 34	5 55	3 50	3 43	
Fri.	7		6 33	5 55	4 52	4 15	
Sat.	8		6 33	5 56	6 3	6 8	
Sun.	9	5th Sunday after Epiphany	6 33	5 56	7 26	7 28	
Mon.	10		6 32	5 57	8 31	8 39	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Tuesday, 4th—Fortress of Daroon Nagpore surrendered, 1851.
Wednesday, 5th.—Sir Robert Peel born, 1788.—Victory of Lord Cornwallis over Tippoo Saib, 1792.—Occupation of Burasgaon, 1857.
Thursday, 6th.—Queen Anne borne 1655.—Charles II. died, 1685.—Dr. Priestley died 1804.—Settlement of Singapore, 1819.
Friday, 7th.—Convention of the Peers and Commons in England, 1689.—Cholera, Edinburgh, 1832.
Saturday, 8th—Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1586.—Earthquake at Guadaloupe, 1843.—Battle of Kooshaub, 1857.
Sunday, 9th.—Treaty of Calcutta, 1757.
Monday 10th.—Queen Victoria married, 1840.—Battle of Sobraon, 1846

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 3rd February 1862.

256 D. D. Dawes, Esq.

ABSTRACT of METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 27TH JAN. TO THE 2ND FEB. (inclusive) 1862.

Date.	Standard Barometer Corrected. 10 A. M.	Standard Barometer Corrected. 4 P. M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A. M.	Thermometer in the Air. 1 P. M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A. M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 1 P. M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
Jan. 27	29.953	29.798	68.0	77.2	58.0	63.0	+ 2	None
" 28	29.914	29.770	63.0	80.2	53.2	67.0	+ 3	"
" 29	29.915	29.783	68.0	84.2	63.0	65.0	+ 4	"
" 30	29.929	29.816	69.8	79.6	64.5	71.6	+ 8	"
" 31	29.921	29.822	66.2	79.8	60.2	67.4	+ 2	"
Feb. 1	29.917	29.782	65.3	79.0	67.8	68.0	+ 5	"
" 2	Sunday.							

Jan. 27.—Clouded with cirri.
" 28.—Cirri scattered throughout.
" 29.—Partially clouded with cirri.
" 30.—Cirri scattered around hor.
" 31.—"
Feb. 1.—Cirri scattered about."
" 2.—"

THE Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

England	3 Jan.	Ceylon	17 Jan
France	5 Jan.	China	31 Dec
Malta	7 Jan.	Singapore	6 Jan
Alexandria	8 Jan.	Penang	7 Jan
Suez	13 Jan.	Calcutta	27 Jan
Aden	20 Jan.	Madras	29 Jan
Mauritius	6 Jan.	N. W. Provinces	28 Jan
Cape	10 Dec.	Scinde—Kurrachee	28 Jan
Australia	24 Dec.	Punjaub	25 Jan
Bangalore	24 Jan.	Rangoon	25 Dec

Since our last publication we received papers from Calcutta of the 27th ultimo, and from Madras, to the 29th.

The Mails for Mozambique per Bugla *Luxmeepursad* will be closed today at ten o'clock A. M.

The Mails for Zanzibar per Bugla *Salamaty* will be closed today at ten o'clock A. M.

From the manner in which our cotemporaries write of the Legislative Councils, it would appear that they have been disappointed of all their expectations regarding them. While the Councils were yet prospective, distance lent an enchantment to them,

> "Which, by the splendor of their view
> Dazzled, before they never knew."

They formed in their minds the beauideal of a representative legislative assembly, and expected that the realized Councils would completely correspond with it. It would be quite a legitimate inference, that our cotemporaries never read the Indian Councils Bill: for it cannot be denied that, in these Councils

> * * * * * "that Bill appears,
> Drawn out in living characters."

The Councils completely realize all the provisions of the Bill: they are everything that the Bill ever contemplated. They were hailed by our cotemporaries, while prospective, as, with all their faults, a great stride in advance—a great instalment of political liberty. They are now characterized as absolute blanks, as utterly worthless, useless in every respect, even as "schools of political education." Our cotemporaries, listening with credulity to the whispers of their own fancy instead of attending to the literalities of Sir Charles Wood's Bill, must have looked to the future Councils for something to cheer their hearts, and to uphold them in their trials, as free-born Englishmen, exiles in "a servile land" and amongst a slavish people, where no waters of political life ever flowed; but for this they now find they have looked in vain. They are like weary and thirsty travellers in a desert, who have come to the place where they hoped and expected to find water, but who have found that the streams are dried up, and have vanished away. They are as much disappointed in the new Councils as the old man in the land of Uz was in his friends:—

> "My brethren are faithless as a brook;
> Like the streams of the valley that pass away.
> The caravans of Tema look;
> The travelling companies of Sheba expect to see them.
> They are ashamed that they have relied on them;
> "They come even to the place, and are confounded."

Thus they are downcast and sad that the Councils have failed to realize their expectations, and they look on one another with confusion and dismay; they are ashamed as if there had been something foolish and wrong in cherishing such expectations: a feeling which we are all apt to associate with disappointment, and which we cannot but consider a very proper one for our cotemporaries in the present case. Our cotemporaries, in their disappointment, "do not wish to be prophets of evil, but they cannot divest themselves of the conviction that for a long time at best the Councils will not answer the fond expectations they had formed regarding them." When a child, credulous in believing everything, we ran toward a rainbow to find the pot of gold, which we were told we would find if we came where it touched the earth; and older children are always doing the same thing. The rainbow recedes. The old child comes where its arch seemed to rest on the earth, and now it rests on a spot equally remote. He runs through pelting rain to reach it, but it always recedes. Now, we pity our friends in their disappointment; but we must say to them, as to all others whose disappointment is the consequence of misguidance and misleading, that they have themselves to blame for it. The expectations they formed were beyond any reasonable ground of calculation based on the ordinary course of events, on any right view of what has usually occurred in the history of political communities. Amongst the many illusions that play upon the minds, and around the hearts of men, none are more frequent than those which have their source in ignorance or forgetfulness of the usual course of events, or in anticipating in the future what has not occurred in the past. We shall only add as a word of comfort to our disappointed friends, that disappointments often prove blessings; and with this word, we cease from moralizing, and leave them to their own reflections.

Our cotemporaries seek to excuse their disappointment to themselves. "We must remember," they say, "that in their origin representative assemblies had the field clear to themselves." It will not be denied that the Anglo-Saxon Witanagemote was the origin of representative assemblies in England. According to Athelstan, it consisted of persons 'whom the king himself had named.' Out of this small beginning, what great and noble institutions and institutional self-government have grown. The historian uses language in describing the Witanagemote which is very applicable to our Legislative Councils. "The men constituting the Witanagemote were to some extent from all parts of the kingdom; and in so far, the kingdom may be said to have been represented by them. * * * On the whole, the Witanagemote would seem to have been *as good an assembly for its purpose as could well have been brought together in such circumstances.* In those days, the commoners were few who would have coveted a summons to traverse the half of England to be present at such a consultation. The rivers he would have to cross, the forests he would need to tread, the marshes to be compassed, the miserable roads, the worse accommodation—all would combine to render it necessary that the good man should see such advantages attendant on his presence in the great Council as no such man ever did see, if his patriotism was to prove sufficiently elastic to carry him to the end of his journey. If historians and speculators would only imagine themselves *out* of the present and *in* the past a little more frequently and vividly, it would suffice to save them from much error." In the relation of the Witanagemote to the shires and the people, we might show that "representative assemblies in their origin had" not "the field clear to themselves." In judging of the worth of our new Legislative Councils, we must simply view them in relation to what has hitherto existed in the country. Is not the non-official element *per se* a step in advance? The native members have it in their power to consult the communities of which they are ordinary members—to ascertain the views of those communities in regard to proposed measures, and the wants of those communities with a view to the proposal of measures. The Councils are not, as a matter of course, popular assemblies. How can you have public-popular assemblies in a country where there is no people! The word people does not mean a great mass of persons: it means a political community. "Publicus, originally populicus, meant that which relates to the populus—to the state." A great French philosopher, writing to a friend in another country to request him to use more caution in his correspondence, observed:—"choses politiques ne sont plus ici choses puoliques." Political matters and public matters, in the true acceptation of the terms, mean the same thing. Where there is no political community—no people properly so called, there can be no public assembly in the proper sense of that term. Our Councils are, indeed, "political expirements"—"the first tender shoots of representative institutions." If the experiments succeed, if the tender shoots thrive, we shall have assemblies of a more truly political character—we shall have a tree whose leaves will be for the healing of the nation. Such was the promise given in the inaugural address of the President of the Council. If the native members, with their new powers, show that they know how to conduct themselves towards the British power in India, the natives will be received by that power into closer relations. This is as it should be. There should be a disposition to receive them into closer relations, and there should be efforts made to prepare them for such relations. The new Councils are such efforts; and we do not see in what way the efforts could be more judiciously and prudently made. We are very far from being transported with admiration of the New Councils. They are just what we expected from the Bill they would be—a step, and but a little step, in advance: the "tender shoots of representative institutions." They are "like a grain of mustard seed, which, when it is sown in the earth, is less than all the seeds that be in the earth; but when it is sown, it groweth up, and becometh greater than all herbs, and shooteth out great branches, so that the fowls of the air may lodge under the shadow of it."

Kurrachee, 27*th January* 1862.—I learn on unquestionable authority that our respected Commissioner, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, has received a seat in Council, and that he will leave for the Presidency soon after his return from the Districts, which will be about the early part of the ensuing month. Who is to be his successor I do not know exactly yet, but it is whispered in certain circles, that our old friend, Mr. Ellis, will come back to us and assume the "reins of Government" in Sind: I hope so, for he is much liked in these parts, both by Europeans and Natives, and his appointment as Commissioner would afford satisfaction to *all* in the Province.

The departure of Mr. Inverarity from Sind, will, however, deprive us of a lady who has endeared herself to many among us. I allude to Mrs. Inverarity. It would be a work of supererogation on my part to enumerate here the many acts of kindness and beneficence of this highly esteemed woman, for they are too well known to the public of Sind: it is sufficient for me to state, that nobody has ever had occasion to appeal to Mrs. Inverarity for *any kind or charitable purpose,* that she has not come forward *cheerfully* and with a *grace* peculiarly her own, and afforded every assistance to the utmost extent in her power. When she quits these shores, the Sunday School which was established under her auspices about two years ago, will lose its *chief* and *best* patron, and the inhabitants of this Province, a kind, charitable, and most affectionate friend.

A private letter from a friend at Dwarka, informs me that Major Robert Johnstone, familiarly known in Sind as "*Good Bob Johnstone,*" proceeded to a place called Koorenar on the morning of the 16th instant, with a well armed company of the "New Waghur Corps" to meet Major Wallace and the old Guicowar. Captain Rice, it is said, is appointed to succeed Johnstone at Dwarka, who, on being relieved, will go and join his old Regiment the 1st Grenadiers, which is now located at Bhooj.

The steamers of the Indus Steam Flotilla Company commence "operations" without any further delay, I understand, to connect the Railway at Kotree with the line at Mooltan. The total incapacity of these boats to ply up and down the Indus has been commented on more than once by the local papers, and it is a scandalous shame that they *will* persist in making them work in spite of their defective state.

Pending receipt of instructions from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the officers commanding at Kurrachee, Hydrabad, and Jacobabad, have been requested by the Major General of the Division to direct officers when in uniform to wear crape on the left arm until further orders, in consequence of the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

Nothing of any moment stirring in Kurrachee. Every thing is as dull as "ditch-water!"

General Cunynghame left for Hydrabad this morning to complete the Inspection of Her Majesty's 5/18 Royal Artillery. He has left his "Staff" behind, the Assistant Adjutant General, Major William Edmonstone MacLeod, is looking as well as ever the "very glass of fashion and the mould of form!" what has become of his old friend of the defunct *Telegraph*? I never hear of him in these days!

A Private of Her Majesty's 4th (K. O.) Regiment, named William Scott, was lately tried here by a District Court Martial under instructions of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the following charges:—*1st charge.* For having at Camp, Kurrachee, on or about the 23rd day of December 1861, without leave from his commanding officer, when a defaulter absented himself from Defaulter's Roll Call, and not returning until on or about the 24th day of December 1861.—*2nd charge.* For having at or about the same time and place as specified in the *first* charge, lost by neglect or designedly made away with, the following articles of his Regimental necessaries, namely, one pair ammunition boots value Rs. 4 or thereabouts, and one suit of Khakee clothing value Rs. 3 and annas 4 or thereabouts. *Additional Charge.*—For having at Camp, Kurrachee, on or about the 30th day of December 1861, offered violence against Assistant Surgeon Teevan, attached to the 1st Battalion 4th (K. O.) Regiment, his superior officer, in throwing his (Private Scott's) cap at him, and striking him therewith on the face, and at the same time making use of the following highly insubordinate language towards him (Assistant Surgeon Teevan) namely, "*Take that you ——— you are no good and never were,*" or words to that effect. The Court after maturely weighing the evidence and after taking his general character into consideration, found him guilty of all the charges preferred against him, and sentenced him to suffer a corporal punishment of fifty lashes on his bare back in the usual manner, and further to imprisonment with hard labor for a period of seven hundred and thirty days, further to be placed under stoppages until the cost of the articles enumerated in the 2nd Charge be made good according to the provisions of the 135th Article of War." The proceedings of the Court were then submitted by the Deputy Judge Advocate General for the approval and confirmation of Major General Cunynghame, who recorded the following remarks thereon.

"But under all the circumstances, I think it more consonant to the wishes of Military authority that the imprisonment *should not exceed* 180 *days,* and therefore I remit the remainder."

The *Berenice* leaves with the Mails at daylight on Wednesday. Captain Cornewall, our Brigade Major, proceeds to Bombay by her.

Local News.

A Meeting of the Vuyuvahar Oopyogee Dnyan Vardhac Subha will be held this day at 7 P. M. in the hall of the Khetwady Reading Room and Library, when Jabooly Roostum will deliver a lecture in Guzerathee on "the seven stages of Man." The attendance of the public is requested.

Sunkursett Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients admitted during the last month, was 200, of these 96 were Hindoos, of whom 67 were males; 9 Musulmans, 6 being males; 72 Parsees, 31 being males; 12 Christians, 8 being males; and 11 of other castes of whom only 4 were males. With regard to ages there were 49 under ten years of age, 42 under twenty, 88 between twenty and forty, 19 between forty and sixty and 2 upwards of sixty. Out of the 200 admissions 109 were cured, 7 relieved, 69 absented, and 15 are remaining under treatment.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 1st February 1862:—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Circulation	"	87,57,690
Deposits	"	93,31,166
Rest	"	2,26,204
	Rupees	2,35,40,060

Assets.

Government Securities	Rs.	16,46,370
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	"	38,10,410
Cash Credits on Government Securities	"	19,56,449
Bills discounted	"	14,71,876
Other Securities	"	3,63,394
Cash Balance	"	1,42,91,561
	Rupees	2,35,40,060

By Order of the Board of Directors,
James Blair,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The preceding accounts compared with those of the corresponding week last year, exhibit,

A decrease of Circulation of	Rs.	6,86,608
An increase of Deposits of	"	34,78,937
An increase of Rest of	"	10,706
A decrease of Government Securities of	"	1,58,721
A decrease of Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of	"	33,31,384
A decrease of Cash Credits on Deposit of Govt. Securities of	"	6,36,624
A decrease of Bills discounted of	"	15,04,731
An increase of other Securities of	"	24,60,693
An increase in Cash balance of	"	1,08,95,186

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Open 132½ Miles.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 19th January 1862

Coaching.				
Number of Passengers, 15,606.				
Amount	Rs.	6,902	11	7
Merchandize.				
Amount	"	2,532	8	5
Total...	Rs.	9,435	4	0
Corresponding Week last year. Open 81½ *Miles.*				
Coaching.				
Number of Passengers, 5,991.				
Amount	Rs.	5,325	2	8
Merchandize.				
Amount	"	1,034	11	6
Total...	Rs.	6,359	14	2

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

An Attempt to Murder.—One of those serious affrays that have so often originated from seamen being permitted to carry about their persons clasp and sheath knives, again occurred on Sunday night last in the upper part of Duncan Road, in which one man was so severely and repeatedly stabbed, that his life is at present despaired of. It appears that on the night in question, Hajee Bushia, the well-known horse dealer in Mahomed Bakur's stables, accompanied by a friend drove down in a hack buggy to a druggist's shop in the locality where the affray occurred; and on their coming out of the shop they found their vehicle occupied by two seamen, named Mullins and Roads, who have been just discharged from the Indian Navy, and who insisted upon the driver to drive on. This the man refused to do, and Hajee Bushia and his friend remonstrated with the men and desired them to alight from the buggy. As neither Mullins nor Roads felt inclined to do so, Hajee Bushia dragged Mullins out of the vehicle, upon which he was assaulted by him, whilst Roads commenced an attack upon the Hajee's companion. Mullins, however, seems to have been repulsed, upon which, he drew forth a clasp knife from his pocket, and having opened it, inflicted upon Hajee Bushia no fewer than five different stabs on the right thigh, abdomen, and both wrists, from the effects of which wounds, the man now lies in a precarious state, particularly from one on the thigh, the femoral artery having been wounded. Both the men then endeavoured to escape in a buggy; but they were overtaken by Constable Ross and apprehended.

As Roads had nothing to do either in the knife attack or even assault upon the wounded man, he has simply been charged in the Police Office at Mazagon with an assault upon the wounded man's companion; but as both cases are involved in the same transaction, the prisoners have been remanded to jail till the 10th instant, or until the Hajee's recovery.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—Plea Side.

Causes for trial this day, 4th Feb. 1862.

33 Jadonathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaz *vs.* Cursondass Mooljee and another (part heard.)

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Monday, February 3rd 1862.

(Before the Hon. Commissioner Sir Matthew Sausse, K T.)

In re Dorabjee Hormusjee.

Mr. Anstey appeared for the opposing creditors, Messrs. Cornforth and Co.

Mr. Bryley for the Insolvent.

Mr. Anstey stated that he was instructed to oppose the Insolvent on the ground of overtrading, concealment of property, and for tampering with his own books, and with merchants.

Mr. Cornforth stated that the Insolvent had traded with his firm and that he admitted debts amounting to

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2701 rupees. There was an action brought against him, to which he at first pleaded a set off. The debt was for the difference between the amount of money advanced on the goods and the sum realized by their sale. Witness had several letters at home which his firm had received from their agents in Liverpool in respect to what the goods fetched.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—He had personally inspected the goods before they were shipped. The Insolvent had represented them to him as being of first rate quality. When he inspected them at the Insolvents godown he was about half an hour looking at them, and his muccadum was with him. The Insolvent had done business with his firm previous to 1861. He considered that the speculation was a good one at the time. The goods consisted of gums, wet dates and other articles which were fetching a good price in England then. It was usual to make an advance on the Invoice so as to leave a margin of at least one third profit, but it depended upon the respectability of the party a good deal. Of course they made the advance as low as possible. The Insolvent had been represented to them by the broker as being a respectable man. When the consignments reached Liverpool the Markets there were reported lower, there was not any material fall but they were slightly lower. Witness did not think that Hormusjee had anything to do with making up the articles: believed that he had purchased them. Witness had seen several of the cases of gum anima opened, they were already filled when he saw them.

The witness was here shewn a letter which he identified as having come from the agent at Liverpool.

Examination continued.—The letter had reference to the shipments by the Insolvent. Was not certain whether at that time an action had been commenced against the Insolvent. There were about eight consignments, did not know anything about the plea of set off until after it appeared in the schedule. All the letters were sent open, so as to enable his firm to see the contents of them (witness was here requested to look at the letters). He had detained two of the letters because he wished to see the insolvent who had sent his clerk about them, witness told him that he would give them to Hormusjee himself if he came for them. The Insolvent eventually came himself, and the letters were sent to him afterwards.

Re-examined by Mr. Anstey.—Witness had on two or three occasions seen the insolvent. In respect to the false representations the top portions of the gums seemed to be of good quality; there were four different qualities: he had been led to suppose that they were all of one quality: found out afterwards that the articles were not all of one quality, and that some of it turned out to be rubbish or refuse; found this out through his correspondent at Liverpool, from whom he had received accounts of other transactions.

Mr. Albert Vinay stated that the Insolvent had made some shipments through their house, but he was not present when advances were made to him. Saw some cases of vermilion that were shipped by him to England, they were afterwards returned to Bombay.

Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, commission merchant, stated that their firm had made advances to the Insolvent to the amount of 17,000 rupees. When that advance was made witness had calculated on allowing himself a margin of one-third on the invoice. The goods were sent to their agents in England. Insolvent wanted more than 17,000 rupees, he told them that the shipments were worth above 25,000 rupees. The goods consisted of dry dates and sandalwood. They received a communication from England in reference to the quality of the dates, did not make that known in any way to the Insolvent. An insurance was effected by the firm on that shipment of more than double the value. That ship (*the Berhampore*) was lost. Witness could not say exactly when the Insolvent first commenced to trade with them. Recollected the time when the schedule was filed. A native broker had applied to them on behalf of the Insolvent.

Mr. Bayley objected to this evidence.

His Lordship decided that the evidence might be taken *de bene esse*.

Examination continued.—The broker told them that Hormusjee had sent him to them to say, that he would pay the margin, or difference of 2 or 3,000 Rs., and that he wanted them to purchase cotton on his behalf and ship it to England out of the 3,000 Rupees.

His Lordship observed that he did not understand what the witness meant.

Cross-examined. The firm had had dealings with Insolvent for many years, but could not say to what amount.

By the Court.—When the Insolvent brought the Invoice he represented it to be worth 25,000 Rs, he said that the dates were of a very superior quality. Witness did not make any personal inspection of them. Had been dealing with the Insolvent for about two or three years.

Mr. John Farrar, partner in the firm of Rennie Scovell and Co. remembered a shipment made by Insolvent in the *Berhampore* in 1860, there was an insurance effected for £270 on the cargo, that insurance was subsequently increased, the ship was lost, and the loss adjusted by their house to the amount of about 5,800 Rs was paid between August and November 1860. He thought that was the last account they had with the Insolvent.

Cross-examined.—Had dealt with Insolvent for about eight or ten months.

Raggonath Rumchunder, clerk to Messrs. Cornforth and Co. stated that he remembered a shipment made by the Insolvent to their firm consisting of gums, lemon grass oil and wet dates. Advances were made by the firm on those shipments, first against gum for 9,657 Rs. by the *Haddington*, which was made on an estimate of about three fourths of the value. The broker told witness that the goods were of that value, and that such advance would be safe. After the advance was made there was a redraft of 2,701 Rs. from England which was never paid, there was another for 3,000 Rs. The next advance was for 2,000 rupees, and a redraft 2,447 Rs.

Cross-examined. There were eight consignments altogether, and four redrafts.

Mr. Kemp, partner in the firm of Rogers and Co., recollected that in November 1861 a sample of lemon grass oil had been sent to him by Messrs. Cornforth and Co. with a request that he should test the quality of it, he did so and found it was an adulterated sample of grass oil with cocoanut oil mixed with it, which impaired its value. It was used as a medicine and likewise for a perfume, the adulteration would impair its value.

Several other witnesses were examined.

Mr. Bayley then proceeded to address the Court on behalf of the Insolvent and in so doing said that the Insolvent had not commenced business without capital, and that his trading was prosperous from 1854 up to 1860. When the goods were consigned to Messrs. Cornforth and Co., the markets here were high, but that when they reached England, the markets had fallen for that particular article. Mr. Cornforth had inspected the goods himself before the advances were made. He submitted that there had been no proof of concealment, and in respect to false entries he did not think that there was any evidence in that respect either. In regard to the charge of having obtained fraudulent advances, that was not proved any more than the rest: at that time the Insolvent had reason to believe that the sales would realize the full amount. The insolvent did not know anything about the adulteration of the grass oil, and the break down of some of the evidence showed that the opposition was induced by a bad feeling. He would call the Insolvent and put him in the witness-box where he trusted that he would be able to answer any questions that might be put to him satisfactorily.

The Insolvent was called and examined by *Mr. Bayley*. He stated that the gum animi was purchased in the Bazar from persons whom he had dealt with before. The lemon grass oil was purchased from a Borah, who keeps a shop in the Musjid Bazar. It was in dubbers and had been examined by himself very carefully. Mr. Cornforth had also examined it and made no objection to it. He was not aware when he examined it that it had any adulteration in it in the shape of cocoa and nut oil. Two bottles were filled with it in the presence of Mr. Cornforth. His letters came from England through the firm of Messrs. Cornforth and Co. he had applied to them for the letters. Several Mails had arrived without his receving any letter (some letters were then produced and read). He had received these letters after the plea was filed. It was about a month or a month and a half afterwards, up to that time did not know how the consignments had turned out. The letters were then read by the clerk.

Examination continued.—That was the first intimation he got as to the sale of the consignments. He did not defend the trial, and did not take any further steps after he received the letters. As to the sum of money he had received from Messrs. Rennie Scovell and Co. for the insurance it amounted to Rs. 5717-8-0 It was not inserted in the schedule but the result after deductions was given in the general balance sheet. He did not draw up that sheet himself, but it was given in the general balance sheet, he did not draw up that sheet himself but by another man who was in Court. The amount was credited in his book (he pointed out the entries in the book).

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey.—He did not enter the amount in the schedule which he received on account of the *Berhampore*. He denied that he had ever received any money from Messrs. Dixon and Co. Did not effect an insurance through that house, there was no such shipment made through them. He received a sum of money from Messrs. Rennie Scovell and Co. He did not receive a fourth of the sum on the goods consigned by the *Berhampore*.

Mr. Anstey made some remarks about the sum of 3,000 Rs. and likewise in respect to another sum of 1,000 Rupees that had been paid to his grandmother.

His Lordship suggested that the matter should be refered to the examiner in Insolvency.

The Court rose at five o'clock.

NEWS FROM EUROPE TO JANUARY 10.

THE LATE NEGOCIATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

(*From the Times, Jan. 10.*)

There is little mystery in modern diplomacy. The bees work under glass hives, and seem to find pleasure and advantage in the transparency of their toil. There is not a step in the proceedings which have just led to the re-establishment of amicable relations with Federal America which is not as well known to the most humble member of the British public as it is to a Cabinet Minister. Everything that is mysterious is mysterious alike to all on this side of the Atlantic. By what means Captain Wilkes came to commit his, now disavowed, act of violence on the high seas none of us can tell; nor how it came to be adopted by the American Admiralty, or countenanced by the close custody of the captives. It is enough for us to know that the responsibility of the act was repudiated on the 28th of last month by the Federal Government. Nor is it possible to surmise why the American Cabinet were so long in stating their convictions that the act was indefensible and that the men must be given up, seeing that by this long concealment of their convictions they destroyed their own financial credit in Europe, and put us to the expense of rendering Canada secure against any present or future contingency. Neither is it plain to us why the news of the surrender of the prisoners should have been unknown in Washington when it was on its way to England, or why the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, should have been allowed to thunder away in the Senate against the supposition that England had demanded reparation, at the moment when Mr. Seward was elaborately proving that he had no possible course before him but to surrender the prisoners. All this secrecy is explained by several hypotheses. Mr. Seward's friends explain it by a reason very favourable to that gentleman's prudence and judgment, and say that, notwithstanding he had that clear course before him which he has mapped out in an unmeasurable despatch, yet he had also a patriotic President before him, who would not yield until many of the advantages of yielding had been lost, and a patriotic populace behind him, who would have rendered it difficult for him to yield if they had been let into the secret.

What mystery there has been, however, has been found in the Republican Government, and, what is a still stranger lesson, the mystery has all been used in favour of peace. The proceedings of the British Government have been throughout carried on in the broad torchlight of the public Press. The act itself was no sooner announced than the Law Officers were set to work upon it, and their decision was made public. The substance of the despach demanding reparation was known throughout the kingdom before it had left these shores. It was tracked on its way by the public eye; we knew when it would arrive, and with what deliberate delays its tenour was to be communicated before it was actually delivered. We also knew that Mr. Seward's attitude towards Lord Lyons had been for some time previous so threatening that our Minister had avoided as much as possible all the interviews with him, lest he should find himself the subject of some affront which duty would compel him to resent. Therefore it was that the Government telegrams not only announced from day to day the proceedings of Lord Lyons, but also noted the lapse of time after the demand had been delivered, and kept us informed of the unpromising silence of the American Cabinet. During the whole course of the crisis the British nation have been admitted, as it were, to the Cabinet, and every step has been taken with the full acclaim of the country. Now that it is ended, we have nothing to look back upon with regret. We believe we may say that Mr. Seward himself has expressed to Lord Lyons his sense of the manner in which this very delicate negotiation has been conducted, and has admitted that his very difficult task was greatly facilitated by the extreme courtesy of the British Minister and his Government and by the considerate manner in which the question had been presented to him for solution. All this we looked on upon as it passed, and, looking on, we all approved. Perhaps we may think that, if Mr. Seward's course had been equally frank and public from the first, his people, like our people, would have seen in what has now happened the natural sequence to the transaction. If he also had published the opinions of his Law Officers, he might have saved Boston from so stultifying itself, and New York from such sad exhibitions; he might have prevented his countrymen from making a hero of the author of this vapouring outrage, and saved them from the sting of sharing his humiliation. If, as our Correspondent anticipates, Mr. Seward has now to suffer for doing right, he will owe much of the unpopularity he has to endure to his own procrastination.

Yes, if the diplomatic note which he delivered to Lord Lyons when announcing his readiness to surrender the prisoners is to receive anything more than a credence of courtesy, there never could have been a moment when he had any doubt as to the entire illegality of the proceeding of his officer. With a verbosity never equalled even in diplomacy, and with an inconsequential vagueness never surpassed even in Congressional debate, Mr. Seward in this long document wanders through the history of all past transactions. Inasmuch, however as he concludes that, notwithstanding all he has so lengthily and so vaguely premised, he can come to no other conclusion upon the circumstances of the present case than that the act was indefensible, and that the prisoners must be restored, the obvious course was to accept the fact of the reparation and to disregard the comment. Such, we believe, has been the course adopted by our Government. A Cabinet Council was held yesterday, at which this very elaborate document was considered. An answer will, we understand, be returned, expressing the gratification of Her Majesty's Government at the disavowal of the act of Captain Wilkes, accepting the satisfaction rendered, and assuming that the precedent in the case of the Trent will rule the more recent case of the seizure made by the captain of the Santiago de Cuba on board the British schooner Eugenia Smith. As to the general discussion of the law of neutrals, into which Mr. Seward enters at so much length, the Government will decline any answer until they have had an opportunity of submitting the whole Note to their Law Officers. There are propositions laid down in this Note which are not at all admissable, and it is of the highest importance that we should not suddenly bind ourselves to the abolition of belligerent rights which may be to ourselves at some future time of vital importance; nor that we should, on the other hand, admit the right of any foreign State to carry our Mail Packets into their ports and submit them to the arbitrament of their Prize Courts. After the delivery of the prisoners all these points may be very properly raised, and can be conveniently discussed; but it is expedient to separate this discussion entirely from the settlement of the misunderstanding which has so nearly precipitated us into war. Whenever the proper time comes we shall probably insist, with all authority in our favour, that a belligerent has a right to communicate with a neutral Power in a neutral ship; and that it is a presumption that in such communication there is nothing inconsistent with the character of the neutral nation, and therefore nothing injurious to the other belligerent.

Let the business of the day, however, suffice for the day. The quarrel being over, we are now rather better friends than we were before it commenced. Mr. Seward and Lord Lyons know each other better than they did some time ago, and are more conversant with each other's views and instructions. The tone of the American papers has, we are glad to remark, become very much more reasonable. Perhaps, in the face of the declarations made to our Correspondent, that a Northerner hates England twice as much as he loves the Union, and that America would give a million of men for a war with us, it might be imprudent to offer a temptation to strife by decreasing our force in Canada. We may hope, however, that whatever irritation now exists may gradually subside, and that we may experience no more of those factious and splenetic annoyances which engender ill feeling and lead at least to great perils.

WHAT ENGLAND HAS BEEN DOING LATELY.

(*From the Times, Jan.* 10.)

To all intents and purposes, except the actual shedding of blood, we have been for the last month at war with the Northern States of America. We have been spending money at a war rate; we have been moving troops, completing and equipping ships, preparing arms and ammunition, employing our minds and hardening our hearts, as if for impending and inevitable war. Till the moment of collision, till the pickets are driven in, the guns fired, and the men begin to drop, the greatest war is little else than what we have been waging since the capture of the Confederate Commissioners. In the United States two immense armies are collected and brought face to face, where they have stood for months, and all with as little loss of life as we have suffered by our military and naval preparations. Had the Australasian foundered in the snow-storm off the Island of Anticosti and been lost with all souls on board, our war would have cost near as many lives as the war hitherto has cost either side in the United States. It is war to be engaged as if for war, to be compassing and contriving the destruction of our foes and the protection of our friends, to be counting upon honours and preparing for losses, and to be occupied in the subject to the exclusion of our ordinary thoughts and cares. Already they talk of our having spent two millions, but when the bills are all in, and the works denoted in the daily columns of our Naval and Military Intelligence all completed and paid for, we shall be prepared for twice the sum. Ships cannot be finished in a hurry with men as thick as they can stand, regiments cannot be brought up to the full complement and carried comfortably across the Atlantic and back, without incalculable cost, and nobody dreams that his Income-tax will be less next year. This, then, is war. It is war, too, when the Christmas circle is broken up by the absence of the best man on a distant errand of destruction across a stormy ocean, of a dangerous coast, or in forests and snow-tracks. It is war in a form to strike all eyes, when the hunt, the dance, the theatricals miss the best riders, the best partners, the only manager, and any post may bring the news of another use, and perhaps another doom, for noble qualities. So virtually we have been at war all this Christmas time, and now suddenly Peace is proclaimed, and we are at war no longer. We have to suspend operations, to bring home our forces, and do everything as if after a war of two or of thirty years.

How, then, do we, and how do the British people, take an announcement which heretofore has been celebrated with processions and proclamations, with bonfires and bell-ringing, with feasts and holydays, with illuminations and fireworks? We do not suppose that the national delight will be so ecstatic and unqualified as when we had been supping full of Crimean or Indian horrors for two years, and knew by recent experience what war really was. The most rational among us had speculated on the probable length of the war and its other contingencies; but that was only a speculation, and the gloomiest speculation can never strike the mind like the terrible fact. When we have imagined a thousand horrors, and come to understand that we could not escape them all, or most of them, one of them actually comes to pass surpassing them all. We have only to suppose a blockading squadron driven on shore and compelled to surrender, a military force cut off and frozen to death or submission, or some unaccountable reverse like the tale of Bull's Run, and we shall see at once that England is not likely to have the same hankering or Peace now as if she had been at actual war for a year or two. They who can look forward into the black future, and who have friends or incomes to be decimated, will rejoice with a rational and patriotic rejoicing. But it is no great injustice to the popular mind of this country to suspect it of a shade of disappointment. The public have made up their mind to the game of war; they have given up their other engagements; they have paid their money, and taken their places, when the manager comes before the curtain and tells them that the principal actor has sent his apologies and cannot attend. It is possible to be disappointed even of misery or disaster. We have heard of a man who had so persuaded himself he had a cancer that he felt annoyed to find himself mistaken. When you have screwed up your courage, it is provoking to find it uncalled for. Litigants with ruin staring them in the face have felt themselves hurt by a timely compromise or concession. The Americans themselves assure us that the popular feeling on their side is quite as much a mad desire to exchange blows with the mother country, for any or no reason, as a sense of wrong; and one cousin is too like the other not to be liable to a purely bellicose and combative excitement.

The knowledge on the part of our statesmen that the British people are only too ready and too able to fight for any cause, and to defend their interest and their honour whenever at stake, has, no doubt, contributed to our patient and forbearing policy hitherto with the United States. As regards this froward child, we have always felt a difficulty in setting our interest and our honour itself against those of our own offspring, and have relied on our power of defending them whenever it should be absolutely required. In a word, we could always wait for the hour when this painful necessity should arrive, and meanwhile we could comfort and assure ourselves with a merited confidence in our justice and safety. We felt that a war between two States of the same origin and language, and in many respects so similar and so connected, would be a public scandal, for which any amount of triumph would hardly compensate. Thus, the higher feeling of the parent, the brother and the gentleman have been permitted to step in between the decidedly combative qualities too apparent on both sides of the Atlantic. Our statesmen have held back the people, knowing well that this people would be able to defend and avenge itself.

But our recent preparation has not been thrown away. Nine-tenths of the operations of real war are without any immediate and actual result. The demonstration which costs immense efforts, marching, countermarching, conveyance and abandonment of stores, constructions and destructions, and even the loss of many lives, may completely answer its intended purpose of deceiving or dividing a foe without in the least answering its apparent end. We have set all our naval and military forces in full current for Canada, and the current is already flowing thither at a much quicker rate than we can recall. That such a current should be suddenly arrested and brought back without a blow being struck may seem to realize an utter nullity. If, however, it has assured and will assure the Americans of our sincerity and earnestness, it has answered its purpose as much as if it had encountered the full tide of American war, and written its loss, not only on the mind, but on the bloody battle-field and the wreck-strewn wave. Less decision, a less rapid movement of soldiers, a less hurried equipment of vessels, might have been interpreted into a makebelieve, and Lord Palmerston might have been complimented on an effective "demonstration." As it is, the Americans will bear all that has been done. They may be assured that it has not been a little war they have escaped, even though its actual course has been bloodless and short. In earnestness, in determination, and in magnitude of purpose, it would have been a very great war. It has, too, like an inspection or a review, or rather like a night alarm for practice against surprises, left much instruction. Prepared as we are, we cannot but find it a difficult task to concentrate and direct all our resources at a day's warning to any one point. Mistakes must be made or discovered. Ships, arms, and even men, are found not so readily as they seemed. The capacities of establishments are probed, as also the vigour and skill of officials. It has been a great field-day, such as nothing less than an Empire in danger can give us. All England has turned out to resist an outrage and vindicate her flag. Fortunately for all, the assailant has been wise in time, and England returns to her quarters with the feeling that her preparations have not been thrown away.

MANCHESTER FROM AN AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW.

(*From the Times, Jan.* 10.)

"To see ourselves as others see us," or, rather, to know the impression which our national habits and modes of thought produce upon our neighbours, must always be amusing and often instructive. Hence the avidity with which we peruse every volume that professes to give us a portrait of English life and manners from the foreign point of view. A new essay of this kind has just appeared from the pen of an American. This time it is the citizens of Manchester who have had "a chief among them taking notes," and their attitude in relation to the American question is the subject of criticism. "Mr. H. Adams, son of the American Minister in London," seems to have been deputed, in November last, to report on the feelings of Manchester towards the Federal States, and the results of this delicate inquiry are published in the *Boston Daily Courier*. We had certainly not fancied that the great capital of the English cotton trade was so much out of the world as to need a Special Commissioner to bring its hidden opinions to light. We presume, however, that the Federal Government thought otherwise, and decided to gather its information respecting the policy of the mill-owners from sources more authentic than newspapers or private letters. Manchester had been represented as "bitterly hostile" to the Northern States. Cotton was supposed to have obscured her political vision, and stopped her ears against the voice of reason and justice, and it was believed that there was a party in "Manchester forming to bring about the infraction of the blockade by Great Britain." So young Mr. Adams was despatched on a voyage of discovery, and proceeded to take soundings on this unexplored and dangerous coast. He kept a diary of his investigations, in which we find entries of interviews and conversations with several gentlemen," with a member of large spinning firm, with Mr. ——, one of the large M.P.'s for ——," &c. To the statements and opinions of these anonymous authorities he attaches much the same kind of importance as Mr. Kinglake claims for the communications of his foreign correspondents, and we must confess having felt some curiosity to learn the details of the alleged Manchester conspiracy against the integrity of the American Union.

We are sorry to disappoint our readers, but it really does not appear that the Manchester men interrogated by Mr. Adams disclosed any views materially differing from those which the rest of us have long entertained. "The member of a large spinning firm," when informed that the belief was general in America that England meant to break the blockade, that this belief had caused great irritation, and that it was the lowness of "the motive that had disgusted us," replied in terms which most of his countrymen would be ready to adopt. He ridiculed the existence of any such intention, and declared that England had every wish to give the Federal States a fair trial; but that if so large a part of the commerce of the world were to be sacrified indefinitely to a chimerical object, an intervention might become justifiable and necessary. Perhaps he went somewhat too far in saying that most Englishmen would prefer to see a separation accomplished; but he was quite right in pointing out that the strictest neutrality for the present is compatible with the belief that this result is inevitable. The mysterious M.P., on the other hand, was hardly justified in giving the "strongest assurance of English sympathy with the North," in any sense that would be inconsistent with this neutrality. We know nothing of a proposal "among some of the men of position" in Manchester "to make a public demonstration of sympathy with the North," and we do not believe that public opinion would have supported any such gratuitous expression of partiality. We cannot help wondering, however that Mr. Adams, who reminded his previous informant, with some degree of rudeness, that "opinions of England were of no consequence to us except as they indicated her actions," should have eagerly embraced the idea of a Manchester demonstration in favour of Mr. Lincoln's Government. With his own view of the bearing of the cotton question on the staple manufacture of Manchester we have no fault to find. We agree with him that India has already obtained a hold on the market which she will never altogether lose, and that, whatever advantage America may possess in competition with other cotton-growing countries, she cannot regain the monopoly which she has lost. These considerations may enable the Lancashire capitalists to bear the blockade with more or less patience, but it is absurd to suppose that the recognition or non-recognition of the Southern States will depend on a selfish struggle between them and a confederacy consisting of "the Radicals," "the Indian and Colonial interests," and "the Anti-Slavery interests." To do so is to confound two questions essentially distinct, the one of which may, and probably will, be determined long before the other.

Mr. Adams's diary would not have been deemed complete by those for whose eyes it was intended had it not contained a little of that gossip which our cousins import into their most serious transactions. Accordingly, a document which evidently purports to be in the nature of a State paper contains a smart comparison between London and Manchester society, greatly to the disadvantage of the former. "Manchester society seems to be "much more like what one find in American cities than like that of London." The great charm of it is that the old folks considerably keep in the bark ground, leaving it in "the hands of the young unmarried people?" that it has no Court to "give it dignity and tone," and that it does not "slight dancing." "One is usually allowed a "dressing-room at an evening party," the master and mistress of the house exert themselves to make things go off pleasantly, and "it is still the fashion to finish balls with showy suppers, which form the great test of the evening." "London society" is the gloomy antithesis of all this; there stiffness and discomfort rule supreme; "the guests shift "for themselves, and a stranger had better depart at once as soon as he has looked at the family pictures." The suggestion seems to be that what a French nobleman calls the "massive and granite-like, pride" of our aristocracy exacts from their guests an unwilling homage to the emblems of their illustrious ancestry, without making the corresponding return of courteous hospitality. Such is Mr. Adams, junior's, experience of high life in the British Metropolis; and we can hardly be surprised that he should look back on it with little pleasure. Mrs. Stowe's *Sunny Memories* gave the brighter side of the picture, and yet, feted and caressed as she was, she can hardly have had better introductions than the son of an American Minister, who is able and anxious to make the best use of his opportunities. We have no right to wince under the social criticisms in which English travellers so freely indulge, especially as our manners and customs have been quite as extravagantly praised as they can ever be ridiculed. The truth is, that what is called "society" is as inscrutable to a stranger as individual character. Even though he speak the same language and belong to a kindred stock he must ever be an outsider in this kind of intercourse. There are few Frenchmen so friendly to England or who have had such opportunities of studying our peculiarities as M. De Montalembert; yet his works abound with inaccuracies and misconceptions wherever he touches on this sacred ground. The very same charge is brought by foreigners, doubtless with equal justice, against English writers who have undertaken to describe them as they are "at home." The reason is obvious enough. Not only do a thousand traits of character and shades of meaning escape the most observant foreigner, but he is deceived by his very anxiety to form a clear conception of all that he sees. His whole aim is to seize typical facts and draw inferences from them; he is incessantly generalizing on experience the most inadequate and one-sided, and ever on the look-out for a principle of unity where a native recognizes nothing but inexhaustible variety. Every well-filled drawing room seems to him a representative *salon*, every fluent and consequential talker a person with special means of information, every loose expression of a public man clothes itself with a deep significance, every whim of prejudice or caprice of fashion ekes out the materials for a sweeping induction. No one ventures to dogmatize on the habits and opinions of his own countrymen as almost every one is ready to do on those of a nation among whom he has spent a few weeks, or even a few days. This thought must be the consolation of those to whom, if to any, Mr. Adams's strictures apply. He will profess to know less of us when he really knows more. Let him but persevere in frequenting the *soirées* and admiring the "family pictures," which make London society "a distinct thing" from that of a provincial town, and we shall not despair of reading some day a new diary in the *Boston Daily Courier*, wherein the *amende honorable* will be made to the gay world of the Metropolis.

Indian Intelligence.

THE DECCAN.

The "good authority" on which the statement in the "Herald" of yesterday as to the dispute between Colonel Lucas and the Assistant Judge, Mr. Elliott, was made may be easily guessed, and its value may be estimated accordingly.

Mr. Elliott was permitted by the kindness of Colonel Lucas to occupy a house in Kirkee on the condition that he was to vacate it when required. When called upon to do so, he made excuses of a very frivolous and groundless nature, although he must have been well aware that at the present time there are officers "double-upped" two or three in the same house in the Cantonment. Such being the case, we hope we shall not be considered to be either slanderous or malicious in saying, that as a gentleman, Mr. Elliott when requested to give up should immediately have done so. Mr. Elliott, however, saw fit to act otherwise. He remonstrated on the ground of his having a written agreement (or a copy of one) binding him down to keep the house until the 1st of next June. Unfortunately for Mr. Elliott however, he discovered, when asked to produce this document that it was loss, and consequently the assistance he might have derived from its production he could not avail himself of. Persisting in keeping possession, the matter was referred to the General of the Division, and General Hale (whom we are sure no one will dream of acting otherwise than fairly in the business and with a wish to make things pleasant to all parties) directed in an official letter that Mr. Elliott should vacate the house in accordance with the Rules in S. G. O page 35, para. 19. This letter was accordingly politely sent to Mr. Elliott for perusal, with a request that in obedience with its purport, the house should be given up. Mr. Elliot upon this demanded a written guarantee from Colonel Lucas in accordance with the latter part of the beforementioned para. 19. This Colonel Lucas very properly refused to give, considering it unnecessary, as he (Colonel Lucas) was himself responsible for carrying out the G. O. on that point and not Mr. Elliot. Upon this Mr. Elliot was obliged to beat a retreat, and if he—of which we are not certain—refused to leave until ejected, he showed that he possessed very little of that discretion which has been truly described to be the better part of valor. As a judge he must have been well aware that the law must be obeyed, and that as he was living in a Cantonment under Military Law any order from the General must be obeyed, whether just or unjust. As in his own Court he would not submit to parley with an individual as to the correct nature of any order of his but would most certainly commit any disputant for contempt of Court, so he should have considered that to attempt to dispute or to deny the authority of a Commanding Officer in a Military Cantonment would assuredly bring him to geief.—*Poona Observer, Jan.* 30.

BENGAL.

General Sir Hope Grant G. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, will come up to Calcutta in the P. and O. Company's steamer *Simlah*, which brings the next English mail, and will, we understand, be a guest at Government House during his stay here. We believe that Sir H. Grant's visit to Calcutta has reference to changes and improvements military and financial which it is intended to introduce in the military force of the Madras Presidency, and about which the Supreme Government here is desirous of having his Excellency's opinion and advice. Sir Hope Grant has held the Madras command little more than a month, and knows nothing whatever of Native troops; so that his counsel as regards the Madras army must be of a very general description.—*Englishman, Jan.* 23.

We are sorry to note the absence of Mr. Laing from the meeting of the Supreme Council yesterday. The Honorable gentleman has been rather unwell, and had left Calcutta on the previous evening on a journey up-country; which it is hoped may be beneficial to his health and enable him to remain with us until the approach of the warm weather.—*Id.*

In compliance with the wishes of government Colonel Norman, whose services are urgently required in Calcutta, left the camp of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, near Nowshera, on the 11th current, for the Presidency, where he may be expected in a few days, to take up his appointment as Military Secretary to the government of India. Colonel Johnson of the Artillery has taken his place with the Commander-in-Chief.—*Id.*

A letter from the camp of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, states that his tour down the frontier will not terminate, as we stated some time ago, at Mooltan, but will be prolonged still further to the southward, and he will return to camp *viâ* Mooltan. The exact route and extent of the intended journey was not known in camp; at least not to our informant, whose letter is dated the 13th beyond Nowshera. Weather clear and cold, and the Commander-in-Chief quite recovered from his late accident. Colonel Haythorne's horse fell with him at Rawul Pindee, and the Adjutant General received a fracture of the collar-bone. —*Id.*

If suffering and oppression to some extent are natural consequences in the case of Indigo growing, what must be the main results of the system which has so long prevailed with regard to the cultivation of *Opium*? Is the inducement that weighs with the ryot who cultivates the poppy, less stringent than which influences the peasant who serves the non-official master? Is the payment more liberal, the penalty for default less onerous? Is it likely that the Gomasta who is armed with the power of the Sircar, will be more merciful than the planter's agent, who acts to some extent with the fear of the law before his eyes? Do men desire to bring land under opium cultivation, or is it only carried on in districts where the soil and the slave who tills it are inseparable from each other, and all things run in the grooves worn by past generations? Such are a few of the queries that have suggested themselves, and which we will do our best to solve. To this end we have despatched a Special Correspondent to the opium districts, who is charged with the duty of probing the matter to the bottom. He will travel from station to station throughout the entire tract devoted to opium growing, and note every point that bears upon the great object in view—that of giving to the world a faithful picture of the condition of the people and the aspect of the country. He has no theory to uphold, no interests to serve except those of truth, and the journal which he represents. If it should be proved that all which has been alleged against Indigo planting, is far outdone in the case of the opium ryots, we shall pause before challenging the honesty and ability of the Government which appears to sanction such a state of things. We shall bear in mind the controlling influence of "use and wont," the power of ignorance and the force of revenue considerations. Only, the naked facts must needs be exhibited, with as little of the drapery of words as is essential to the right understanding of them. To the utmost of our ability we will deal fairly by the peasant who tills the soil, and the peer who rules it.

It shall not be our fault then, if the whole matter of opium growing and its results is not made pattent to the world. If we do not earn a right to the confidence that we seek, a great deal of labour will have been wasted.—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 24.

On account of the states of the tides next week, and the deep draught of water of the *Champion of the Seas* the ship will proceed down the river without her human freight, on Sunday next, and anchor at Kedgeree; and the 1st battalion, H. M.'s 6th Royal regiment, will embark on board river steamers on Tuesday, at Barrackpore and join the vessel at the above station. We hope that this casual and exceptional occurrence will not be cited as an additional reason, along with the many curious and eccentric ones already adduced, for transferring the capital of India to Bombay, Agra, or Rawul Pindee; or for removing the trade and shipping of the port of Calcutta to the salt-marshes of the Mutlah. The large ships of the East India Company in former times never came above Diamond Harbour; but those very ships have, of late years, been at anchor off Calcutta.—*Englishman, Jan.* 24.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 55 Vic. C. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 22nd January 1862.

Present:

His Excellency the Vice Roy and Governor-General of India, *Presiding*.
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Highness the Maharaja of Puttiala, K. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir H. B. E. Frere, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Cecil Beadon.
Major General the Hon'ble Sir R. Napier, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble W. Ritchie.
The Hon'ble H. B. Harington.
The Hon'ble H. Forbes.
The Hon'ble C. J. Erskine.
The Hon'ble W. S. FitzWilliam.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Raja Deo Narain Singh Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble Raja Dinkar Rai Rugonauth Bahadoor.

The Hon'ble Sir Bartle Frere moved for leave to bring in a Bill for securing certain grants of immoveable property made by the State. He stated that the Bill had been originally introduced into the late Legislative Council on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and had been referred to a Select Committee, by whom a Report had been prepared. The Bill as altered by that Committee, together with the Report, would be laid on the table and circulated to the Members before its introduction at the next Meeting of this Council.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Beadon moved for leave to bring in a Bill to make further provision relating to Foreigners. The object of this Bill was to revive the Act XXXIII. of 1857, which had expired in December last, and to re-enact it for a further period of two years. The Bill would empower the Government to remove Foreigners from the country under certain circumstances and also to prohibit their travelling in India without a license.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ritchie moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for new Silver and Copper Coinage. He stated that the object of the Bill was to legalize coin under the new coinage, for which the dies had been received from England. That coinage would be of the same denomination, standard, and weight as the coinage now in use, but the title of the East India Company would be omitted from the obverse as well as the designation in Persian now required by law. The name, title, and likeness of Her Majesty would appear on the obverse, and the name of the coin in English only. These changes would require the authority of a law. The copper coinage would not require any alteration of a law in respect of any changes of this nature. But advantage would be taken of the opportunity to repeal old laws respecting the copper currency and to consolidate the whole law on the subject in one Act.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ritchie moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better protection of the public against bad coin. He stated that before the passing of the Penal Code, there were several laws relating to offences respecting the coin, but they were insufficient to meet all the devices which modern ingenuity had adopted for counterfeiting coin. The Penal Code had a Chapter (No. XII.) which provided for nearly every offence relating to coin, but no law had yet been passed touching the rights and duties of the public and the Government in respect of coin which ought to be withdrawn from circulation.

In England all false coin was absolutely forfeited to the Government, but no provision had yet been in this country as to coin that was originally good but had become impaired. Doubts arose as to the right to break up both false coin and good coin that had been falsified. In some cases the offence by which the coin had been impaired had not been committed by the person in whose possession it was found, and it sometimes happened in this country that false coin was itself very valuable. In one case false Gold Mohurs had been seized which were intrinsically worth more than the same number of Government Gold Mohurs, though they were less in value than the Gold Mohurs they were intended to imitate. In any such case the absolute forfeiture would be a hardship on an innocent holder. The Bill which he proposed to introduce will provide that all instruments used in making false coin should be forfeited, and that all clippings of coin, and all gold and silver in solution obtained by any operation upon coin, should be forfeited, and that all false coin should be forfeited when the offence of falsification had been committed by the holder, or the coin had been received without due caution, or the coin had been obtained without the payment of the full value. But where the holder was innocent, the coin would be only broken up and the material returned to him.

The Bill would also provide for the case of false or imparied coin being tendered and the right of a person to whom it was tendered to break it up. But provision would be made to meet the cases of dispute as to the coing bein really false, and the provision of the consolidating Statute of 1860 would be generally followed. Provision would also be made for withdrawing from circulation coin that had become below weight, though there should be no proof of any operation having been performed on it, and the Bill would provide for two offences which were to be found in the consolidating Statute, but not in the Penal Code viz. the offence of having in possession with guilty knowledge filings or clippings of coin or gold or silver in solution obtained in the process of some operation performed on coin and the offence of having in possession without lawful excuse or authority more than five pieces of false coin or coin that had became impaired. As to false coin the offence was provided for by 9 George IV. Chapter 74, by which the offence was made punishable by fine. But it was intended to extend the provision to genuine coin on which any illegal operation had been performed, and the law would be general instead of being confined as it was now to Presidency Towns and to European subjects.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ritchie moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the amendment of Act XLVI of 1850 (authorizing and regulating the emigration of native laborers to the French Colonies.) He stated that the object of the Bill was to adapt the law under the Act XLVI of 1860, authorizing emigration French Colonies to an additional Article of the Convention 1860 between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, which had been singed in 1861. It was provided that on the one hand the Governor-General in Council, if he thought that the emigrating laborer did not meet the protection provided by that Act, should have power to withdraw the privilege of contracting for such emigration, and on the other that the Emperor of the French should in that case be at liberty to resort to the former manner of obtaining laborers on the Coast of Africa. The Convention also provided for its coming into operation on the 1st of July 1862, except as to Reunion, in respect of which Island it would come into operation at once. These alterations in the Convention rendered necessary an alteration in the law.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ritchie moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the regulation of the Bank of Bengal. He stated that the object of this Bill was to provide a new Charter for the Bank of Bengal in lieu of that contained in Act VI of 1839. Notice had been given under that Act by the Governor-General in Council, that the privilege of issuing Notes should cease from the month of March next, and the Currency Act had been passed and agreement entered into with the Bank for the transaction of a considerable part of the Government business in respect of the Currency and otherwise. The new Charter would provide for carrying that agreement into effect and for making several other important alterations. The Capital of the Bank, which was now held in 2,675 Shares of 4,000 Rupees each, would henceforth be held in 1,0700 Shares of 1,000 Rupees each, and this number might be increased to 21,400 Shares of that amount and the Capital might be formed into stock, transferable in amounts of not less than 250 Rupees. Some existing restriction on loans would be removed, and power given to lend on goods, wares, and merchandise not of a perishable kind, to grant Post Bills, to transact Agency business on commission, and to buy Bills of Exchange for the purpose of remitting funds to meet Bills of Letters of Credit granted to constituents. The Directors would also be authorized to modified terms of remuneration for the transaction of Government business. There were other detailed provisions respecting the power of the Directors and the mode of conducting the business of the Bank.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ritchie moved for leave to bring in a Bill to substitute the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay for the General Treasuries of the Governments of Fort William, Madras, and Bombay, as the place for making payments by or to the Government. He stated that the object of this Bill was to place beyond doubt the legality of payments at those Banks of all sums now payable at the Treasury. No doubt could exist in most cases; but in others the Treasury had heretofore been particularly designated as the place of payment. The Act would come into operation at once with respect to the Bank of Bengal, but as the agreements with the Bank of Madras and Bombay had not yet been signed, it would take effect in those Presidencies from the time that the Governor in Council should in the *Gazette* notify that the agreements had been signed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ritchie moved for leave to bring in a Bill "to amend the law relating to affidavits, affirmations, and [illegible] declarations." He stated that the object of this Bill was to effect a change in the law relating to affidavits and the like, and it would principally effect Courts established by Royal Charter. At present the affidavits that could be received there must be sworn in the Court or before Commissioners, appointed for the purpose. This course involved much delay and expense, much hardship was felt in respect of probates and letters of administration applied for by persons residing at a distance from the Presidency towns. The law had been altered by an act of William IV., empowering Magistrates to take affidavits, and this law had been extended to Consul, Ambassadors, and others in Foreign places. This Bill would contain provisions of a similar character, and would also provide for voluntary affidavits. Many such were taken as to the death of particular persons, the right of persons to receive particular sums of money, and the like, and were often acted on, but it was doubtful if the oaths to such affidavits could be legally administered in this country, and the deponents were not liable to punishment for perjury. The law had been amended in England, and this Bill would extend a similar change to this country, authorizing such affidavits to be taken and rendering the deponents liable to punishment for false swearing.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington moved for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamp Duties. He stated that he had introduced a Bill into the late Legislative Council in the month of August last, entitled a Bill "further to amend Act XXXVI. of 1860 (to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamp Duties)," which had been read a second time and referred to a Select Committee in September. That Bill had been published in the Government Gazettes of the several Presidencies, and many valuable suggestions had been received. The Bill had been considered by the Select Committee and was now ready to be considered with its amendments. It had been felt that the Stamp Act was in some respects too stringent and that some modification of its provisions might be safely made. The scale of Stamp Duty also was found in some cases to be too high and a reduction had been proposed. Schedule, A. would include some additional articles, which it was considered might fairly bear a Stamp Duty, but the main object of the Bill had been kept in view, viz. to afford relief to the mercantile community, and it was probable that the Bill would secure this object, and at the same time increase rather than any diminution of the Revenue.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington then proposed that the Rules should be suspended, in order that this Bill should at once be referred to a Select Committee. The passing of the Bill was desirable not only to afford relief to the community but also for the purposes of Revenue.

His Excellency the President thought it both reasonable and advantageous that this Bill should be proceeded with as proposed by Mr. Harington under a suspension of the Rules. But he considered that it would be more in accordance with the Rules of the Council, that the Bill should in the first instance be printed for the use of the Members, and that the motion should then be made.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington said that he would proceed in the manner that His Excellency had suggested.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington moved for leave to bring in a Bill "to repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to Criminal Law and Procedure." He stated that the object of this Bill was the repeal of those Acts and Regulations which had been superseded and were virtually rescinded by the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure. The number of such Regulations and Acts was between 200 and 300. This would show the extent of relief alike to the Judicial Officers of the Government administering the law, and to the public at large, which had been effected by the Codes which had lately occupied the attention of the Legislative Council. The Criminal Law and Procedure might for the most part be now comprised in one small volume.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes moved for leave to bring in a Bill "to provide for the Registration of Assurances." He stated that the object of this bill was to prevent forgery and fraudulent suits by providing that no document respecting immoveable property of more value than 100 Rupees should be given in evidence unless registered, and that no action should be brought on any unregistered instrument relating to immoveable property of less value than 100 Rupees, after a period of two years from the time the cause of action arose, and that no action should be brought on any unregistered instrument affecting moveable property after three months from the time the cause of action arose. The Bill at present was restricted to the Mofussil, but its provisions might hereafter be extended to the Presidency Towns.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal said that this Bill raised an important question respecting the division of business between the Council of the Governor-General and the Local Councils. It was desirable that general laws should be similar through all India, yet that was not a matter of great importance.

In every great Province, however, there ought to be no incongruity. The question as to the duties of the Local Council might be decided in one of two ways. The Local Councils might be restricted to laws called local laws, but such laws were few and unimportant: in the last eight years the Legislative Council had passed very few of such laws. Or the Council of the Governor-General might pass only such laws as were manifestly of an Imperial character. In Sir C. Woods' Despatch (para. 10) he spoke of the legislative powers of the minor Presidencies being restored by the new Council Act, and the object of that Act seemed to be that great imperial measures only, should be taken up by the Governor-General's Council. He spoke on behalf of himself and the other Presidencies, and thought that the 31st paragraph of Sir C. Wood's Despatch should be their guide. That paragraph referred to the 43rd Section of the Council Act as indicating the measures to be reserved for the Imperial Council. This Bill did not fall within that category. Sir C. Wood in his 32nd paragraph indicated that the Council of the Governor-General might legislate upon other topics, but that as a general rule it should not interfere with matters of local legislation. He was not opposed to a Registration Bill, but it was not necessary that the law of Registration should be the same in all parts of India. If a system of Registration were provided for England as there was one for Scotland already, it might differ from the Scottish system, yet be equally effective for its own purposes. He was not prepared to suggest how the division of business should be made, but he thought it desirable that the subject should be considered.

His Excellency the President stated that he agreed in most of the views stated by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, but he did not think that it was necessary in dealing with the present motion, to deal with the point that had been raised. Parliament had substantially settled it in the 43rd Section of the Council's Act. Practical difficulties might arise as to the application of the principle which that Section laid down, but such differences should be met as they arose. Division of business would not depend on the territorial limits of the Districts of the affected by any Bill, but on its subject matter. Some matters must be kept in the hands of the Governor General in Council. Such were the Army, the Revenue, questions affecting the religions of the people, the Post Office, Patents, and the like. These were advisedly reserved. There might arise on some of these heads questions that would occupy ground on both sides of the line of demarcation, but the Governor-General in Council would decide in each case what Council should proceed with the measure. The present Bill raised a question of that kind. At first sight it seemed that this matter might best be taken up by the Local Legislatures, but this Council contained Members from other Presidencies who were capable of speaking as to the expediency of proceeding with the Bills in this Council. At present it did not seem necessary to define the application of Section XLIII.

The Hon'ble Sir Bartle Frere agreed as to the principle with His Excellency, but generally as to the details with the Lieutenant-Governor. Uniformity of Registration was desirable throughout the country, but there might be room for local differences. The Bill should in the first instance be before the Council in order that they might judge how far local requirements had been considered. That could not be determined until the Bill was before the Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington thought that the discussion should be confined to this Bill. If there had been local Councils when it was first drawn the measure would probably have been left to them, but the Bill having been already taken up by the Legislative Council, and the local Governments having already expressed their sentiments on it, there seemed to be no objection to proceeding. At any rate the Bill could be passed for the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, in which there were no local Councils.

The Hon'ble Mr. Erskine said he would recommend proceeding with this Bill even if it were now proposed for the first time, for, if possible, such a measure should be a general one. It was partly a Limitation law, and it was desirable to have uniformity, in the limitation law of the country, and as a law of evidence providing what instrument should be receivable in evidence, it was disirable that the action of the Courts should be uniform. There was a want of uniformity in the Registration law at home, but that was regarded as a matter of regret.

The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes said that this Bill was part of the Civil Procedure, and as an attempt had been made to provide a uniform Code of Civil Procedure, it was desirable that this portion should be uniform too.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ritchie said the question was confined to the leave to bring in the Bill. The Lieutenant-Governor thought that the Bill might trench on the line drawn by Parliament. It was important to keep that line distinct, but it was impossible beforehand precisely to define that line. Some cases would be very difficult to determine; the present case could not be determined till the Bill was introduced. The question would then arise whether the alteration of the law was in principle or in detail. Hitherto the law had postponed unregistered to registered document. This bill would render unregistered instruments wholly inoperative. It might be a question if that principle could be adopted, or it might be adopted by this Council, and yet be found inapplicable to some part of India for which a local Council might provide. In the mean time there could be no objection to the introduction of the Bill. There were sometimes conveyances of property situated in several Presidencies, and varied legislation might be inconvenient; and on the other hand there might be inconvenience in uniform legislation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Beadon said that this was one of the subjects that local Legislatures would have power to deal with, but this motion to bring in the Bill might nevertheless be agreed to, leaving the local Councils to determine whether they would take up the subject. This Bill could in any case be made applicable to other Provinces.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Courts of Requests in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca. He stated that this Bill had been introduced into the late Legislative Council at the request of the Government of India, and its object simply was to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Requests in the Straits Settlement to 200 Rupees.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes moved for leave to bring in a Bill to extend certain provisions of Acts XIV and XXV of 1856 to the Town and Suburbs of Rangoon and to the towns of Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui, and for appointing Muncipal Commissioners, and for levying rates and taxes in the said Towns. He said that the object of this Bill was to extend Municipal Acts now in force in the Presidency Towns, with some slight modifications to the Towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy and Mergui.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes moved for leave to bring in a Bill to extend Act XXIII of 1840, (for executing within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts legal process issued by Authorities in the Mofussil.) He stated that the object of this Bill was to extend the provision of Act XXIII of 1840 to the Straits Settlement, but the Select Committee of the late Legislative Council had added a provision to enable a suit to be commenced in any one of the Supreme Courts against a defendant resident within the limits of any other such Court, but this was guarded by requiring a special order of a Judge.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes moved for leave to bring in a Bill relating to emigration to the British Colonial Dependency of Seychelles. He stated that the object of this Bill was to extend to the Seychelles Dependency of the Colony of Mauritius the law which permitted emigration. No charge had been made to law as applied to other Colonies.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Erskine moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to the use of a Government Seal. He stated that it had been found necessary at Bombay to use the Seal of the East India Company, and as a change in the law which rendered this necessary, was required for the Presidency, it was considered desirable to frame a general enactment for all India, which he had to move to introduce.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Erskine moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the consolidation and amendment of the law relating to Custom Duties. He stated that this Bill had been prepared last year by a Committee appointed by the Government of India, and it had then been introduced into the late Legislative Council by desire of the Government, and had been referred to a Select Committee, and published. The local Governments and Chambers of Commerce had been consulted and various valuable suggestions had been received. He proposed to introduce the Bill again, and to circulate it with the papers that had been received.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned till Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 11 A. M.

W. Grey,
Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.
Calcutta, the 22nd Jan. 1862.—*Englishman, Jan.* 22.

We give insertion, in our correspondence columns to the last letter of recommendation, counsel, or discussion, which it will be necessary for any one to write, so far as to print, regarding the amalgamation of the Royal and the Company's medical services; and if we should have to publish anything further on this long-drawn subject, it must be in the shape of comments, approval, or complaint, after the coming measure shall have been published by the government. As regards the preparation of the measure, the work of those engaged in drawing it up here has been brought to a close; and the Secretary of State for India having handed the management of the amalgamation full and entirely over to the Indian government, and promised his unrestricted sanction and approval of all that might be done in the matter by the Governor General, the amalgamation scheme, as finished here, will be put in force at once, without the necessity for any delay or reference to England. The Company's medical officers, and others interested, may now confidently look forward to a settlement of their affairs, and an end of their doubts, speculations, or fears, before many more days are over; as the amalgamation measure is in print, and on the eve of publication by the government. A hundred eighty medical officers, at the head of the lists of the three Presidencies, are invited to go away; and as the terms and conditions of retirement for those of from twenty to twenty-five years' service are very liberal and favourable, it may be assumed that a large *exodus* will be effected, seeing that, of the main number mentioned above, almost all have completed, or are very near, the former period of servitude. We have been told that for the officers junior to twenty years, the condition of amalgamations to be offered will be comparatively disadvantageous; but this assurance is not very intelligible, as nearly all those invited to retire are of twenty, years' service; and those who don't go must benefit by the departure of their seniors; unless their fusion with the Royal medical list should place a number of the Queen's Surgeons above them in the amalgamated list. However, as a few days more will remove all doubts concerning the amalgamation measure, we need not now prolong our remarks upon a subject of which we and the public are thoroughly tired; so, until the appearance of the scheme we take leave of the matter, with a hearty wish that the medical service may, on publication, find itself fairly and liberally dealt with by the government which has succeeded its former masters. —*Englishman, Jan.* 27.

MADRAS.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was a passenger by the *Simla* to Calcutta last evening.—*Times, Jan.* 29.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese leaves the Presidency this day on visitation to the Missions in Tanjore.—*Id.*

We understand that the Senior Scottish Chaplain has been authorized by Government to make arrangements for conducting the service of the Church of Scotland at Poonamallee and Arcott for the Scottish troops at those stations.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Military Items.—Major General MacDuff arrived in Lucknow on Wednesday last. It is now said that Sir Robert Garrett, who has recovered from his fall, does not purpose giving up his command at Umballa; Brigadier General Renny, who was to have succeeded to it, will, therefore, have to be provided for elsewhere, if indeed, he does not go home.

The Left Wing of H. M.'s 34th marched from Roy Bareilly to Seetapore on the 19th instant.

H. M.'s 92nd Highlanders have been ordered from Benares, by steamers, to the Presidency, to relieve H. M.'s 75th Foot, ordered to England.

Captain Gilbert, at present Brigade-Major at Dinapore, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at the Presidency, in place of Captain Hudson, now officiating, who is appointed Assistant Adjutant General at Lahore.

Lieutenant Colonel Voyle, Commissary of Ordnance, Fort William, has been appointed Director of the Artillery School of Instruction at Meerut, in succession to Colonel Hogge, C. B. proceeding to England.

The Bays have not received their route yet.—*Oudh Gazette, Jan.* 25.

We have been favored with the following comparative statements of the time occupied, and the expence incurred, by a lady, infant, and European servant, travelling from England to Lahore with the *best accommodation* by Bombay and Calcutta respectively:—

Time occupied via Bombay.

I.	Southampton to Bombay......	31	(favourable.)
II.	Delay at Bombay..............	1	(fair.)
III.	Bombay to Kurrachee	3	(ordinary)
IV.	Delay at Kurrachee	2	(excessive.)
V.	Kurrachee to Kotree	1	(ordinary.)
VI.	Kotree to Mooltan...............	16	(excessively.)
VII.	Mooltan to Lahore...	3	(ordinary.)
		57	days (in average passage.)

Time occupied via Calcutta.

I.	Southampton to Calcutta	38	(ordinary.)
II.	Delay at Calcutta	1	(ordinary.)
III.	Calcutta to Lahore	13	(ordinary.)
		52	days.

Expence incurred via Bombay.

I.	Reserved cabin for Lady and European maid, from Southampton to Bombay...	260	10
II.	Expences on road..........................	20	0
III.	Reserved cabin from Bombay to Kurrachee	22	0
IV.	Expences on road..........................	6	10
V.	Expences at Kurrachee, and Railroad to Kotree	4	10
VI.	River steamer from Kotree to Mooltan......	26	0
VI.	Truck and Bullock Train, (for baggage) from Mooltan to Lahore	25	0
		£384	10

Expence incurred via Calcutta.

I.	Reserved Cabin (as above,) from Southampton to Calcutta..............................	290	10
II.	Expence on road..............................	20	0
III.	Dawk Carriage, Railway expence on road, and in Calcutta, and Bullock train (for baggage,)	60	0
	From Calcutta to Lahore............	£370	10

It appears therefore, that the route by Calcutta is the quickest, and is the most certain: while the route viâ Bombay is very uncertain: a passenger may be kept there waiting *for* a steamer, *in* a steamer, and may be left *without* a steamer. As regards expence there is little to be said in favour of either. The cost either way is excessive, and has risen 15 per cent since last year: on the one hand on the Calcutta side the Railways are making the route easier and quicker every year; on the Bombay side there *is no chance, or hope of any improvement*. The only thing to be said in favour of the Bombay route is, that a lady can come alone without inconvenience to Mooltan, certainly; while on the Calcutta side it requires a little nerve and knowledge of the country to keep the Coachmen of the Dawk carriages to their work. The discomfort of the Bombay route is very great, but hotel can be avoided at Bombay, by going *from steamer to steamer*, and there are Dawk Bungalows at Kurrachee and Mooltan, the former excellent, the latter very bad. By the Calcutta route you must go to an hotel at Calcutta, and most probably at Raneegunjee and Allahabad, all of which are very expensive.

The steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee are wretched, and as it appears, unsafe also: the Captain has the audacity to levy a fee for himself of Rs. 3 on every package above four *for* 1*st class passengers*, which is almost an indictable imposition. The steamers on the Indus are very uncomfortable and in the smaller ones the obvious and necessary decencies of life, and respect to females, are quite forgotten: ladies are imprisoned in their cabins by the male passengers sleeping, walking, and dressing in the little hole, called by courtesy the Saloon Cabin; the decks, naturally warm, are choked up with luggage and barrels of beer. Passengers are discharged at the Sheah Shah Ghaut some ten miles from Mooltan, where no provision of any kind is made to convey them to Mooltan. Some walk, some ride camels, and ponies—*some wait*. Of the charms of a truck trip from Mooltan to Lahore we need not dilate. To any body thinking of the Indus route for a lady we would say—"Dont."—*Lahore Chronicle, Jan.* 22.

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THE "DELHI GAZETTE."

We have adopted the resolution of publishing a weekly edition of the "*Delhi Gazette*" in Oordoo for circulation among the native population of India. We have good reason to believe that our project will meet with success. The *Delhi Gazette* has already a great name among the natives as a source of trustworthy information. Many read it, very many more would read it if they could understand the English language, and if it was not so expensive as to be beyond their reach. We hope to be able to give it to them in a form which all who can read Oordoo will be able to understand easily, and so cheap that men of even small means may provide themselves with a copy. The paper will not of course be so comprehensive or so large as the edition published for the English readers, nor will it contain by any means all that the English edition has. There are many things published for our countrymen to read, which would be totally lost to the natives, there are many things published, which are unsuited altogether for the native mind. The utmost care will be taken in the selection of passages and the composition and spirit and principles of the articles laid before the native readers. We are fully alive to the responsibility of the undertaking. We are fully aware of the power and scope of the engine we are about to put into operation, and it is just because we believe that we can work it to good ends, that we intend to put it in operation.—*Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 23.

Indian Press.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

(From the Englishman, Jan. 27.)

Last Saturday's *Government Gazette* contained the long-expected orders for the re-organization of the Telegraph Department; the staff of which will in future consist of

1	Director General.
3	Directors.
15	Superintendents.
15	Assistant Superintendents.
100	Inspectors.

The pay of these appointments is liberal, and should render the Department attractive to good men. In each grade, moreover, there are different classes, on different rates of pay which cannot fail to have the effect of creating emulation, as the most efficient officer may fairly expect to obtain rapid promotion over the heads of his less assiduous companions. The rates of pay are, for the Director General 3,000 rupees a month; for the Directors they vary from 700 to 1,500 rupees; for the Superintendents from 350 to 700 rupees. The Assistant Superintendents receive each 300 rupees; and the Inspectors' rates vary from 100 rupees to 250 rupees a month. In the same *Gazette* are published the reports of the several Chambers of Commerce of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, to the government of India on the efficiency of the electric telegraph for commercial purposes; the remarks of Colonel Douglas, Director General of Telegraphs, on those reports, and the reply of the Home Secretary to the report of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The first report published is that of the Bombay Chamber, which gives a return of the messages received by twenty-five mercantile firms of the Western Presidency, between the 1st April and 31st May 1861, amounting in all to 298 messages; of which 274 were received with reasonable punctuality and correctness; sixteen with important errors or delays; and eight unintelligible, or so delayed as to be rendered useless. The Chamber complains that subsequent to the date of this return the delays on account of the lines, but particularly on the Bombay and Calcutta line, were very considerable. It must not, however, be lost sight of that the Chamber's report is dated the 5th August, and that the rains, which set in at Bombay during May, were then at their full height, at which period, as detailed in Colonel Douglas's remarks, peculiar atmospheric influences prevail which greatly interfere with the correct transmission of messages. The Chamber express an opinion that when the messages are of no value to others than the addressees, and their construction simple and grammatical, there are few grounds of complaint, but that when the messages contain information of mercantile importance, the integrity of *employes* of the Department is found to give way. This doubtless, as remarked by Colonel Douglas, has reference chiefly to the frauds committed on that side of India with reference to opium quotations as brought by the Mails to Galle and thence telegraphed to Bombay. Madras appears either to have no causes for complaint, beyond those inseparable from long lengths of wire running through districts subject to periodical submergence, and with few intermediate stations whence to renew the electric current. The report of the Madras Chamber of Commerce is decidedly the best of the three; it is temperate, gives facts, shews where there are defects, and suggests remedies. It is, moreover, calmly and dispassionately written. The report of the Bengal Chamber bears the latest date. It is the least satisfactory of the three. The Committee of the Chamber have satisfied themselves with addressing the mercantile community, calling for their views of the efficient working of the telegraph department or otherwise, and in embodying their replies without attempting to weed the tares from the wheat or bring the information collated into any kind of regularity or form. We thus find one firm complaining that Colonel Douglas sits at the top of a three-storied house, and that it is very inconvenient to get at him; that there are no seats on the landings in which asthmatic wheezy old gentlemen may rest during the ascent, and that from his elevated position it is quite impossible the Director General can efficiently overlook his office. Another firm considers that if a telegram "reports an unexpected high or low rate of prices it is probably a blunder of the telegraph and cannot safely be acted on," and that "a merchant incurs a grave responsibility who acts on any telegram the purport of which does not tally with his preconceived notions." If therefore a merchant is acting in anticipation of rise in a foreign market, and a telegram arrives advising him of a fall, because it does not tally with his "preconceived notions" he is advised not to heed the information conveyed to him by the wires. One man "has no evidence to give of the working of the telegraph department," but he, nevertheless, joins cordially in the charge brought against it of "gross neglect." Another instance of "inefficiency" is given which is certainly amusing, and until the matter is made clear by the Director General, we own to having been at a loss how as to a telegraphic message could be lost on the road between Bombay and Calcutta. Here, however, is the fact:—

"We received this morning a Bill for Rupees 7-5 for a message alleged to have been sent to our address from Bombay. The number of the message not appearing on the face of the Bill as usual, we returned it with a memorandum requesting the information, and were informed in reply that 'the message did not reach Calcutta.' We then asked why we were called upon to pay for it, and were again informed in reply that 'the message was duly sent from Bombay, but appears to have been lost on the road!' Our only course was to pay the Bill, which we have done, and now enclose it and the memorandum for your inspection."

And the following explains how even words conveyed by the instantaneous flash of electricity can be "lost on the road." "Our principal lines work well during dry weather, when in fact scarcely any insulation beyond the dry poles is needed; but let a shower come up, and all the wires are seriously affected by escape. In such cases some of the dots and bars composing our letters, as it were, drop out, and the word of which they form a part, is rendered unintelligible, or it may occur that from the same cause a letter becomes split up into two, producing similar confusion."

The entire reports and correspondence are too lengthy for republication. We fully agree with Colonel Douglas in much that he says, and are willing to believe that the little heed his frequent representations have met with, and the lengthened time that it has taken the government to arrive at a conviction of the necessity for endorsing his views and re-organising the entire establishment, have in a great measure perpetuated the evils complained of. There are likewise, we are convinced, certain seasons of the year when in all countries wherein the telegraph stations are so remote from each other along a line of many hundred miles, as is the case between Calcutta and Bombay, in which the current is extremely liable to escape and so prevent the arrival of a message at the desired point. Such we know to be the case in America during the rainy seasons, where insulation is far more perfect, and the lines are many in lieu of the solitary one we have here. We must therefore look for occasional imperfections during our monsoon, but this can form no ground of excuse for the many just causes of complaint the public undoubtedly have—of the wrong addressing of messages properly received at the telegraph termini; of the great and often inexcusable delay in the transmission and delivery of important messages; and the utter worthlessness of the Complaint Office. We do not deny that the Director General has a difficult and arduous task, and that he has inefficient means at his command; but we contend that he has not always made such use as he might do of what he has at his disposal, or that he has been in the slightest degree acquainted with the number or nature of the complaints which reach his office. Were he so; would he but satisfy himself of the justice of some, at any rate, of the complaints made, and not trust entirely to the representations of his subordinates, we believe the public would not have had the cause for dissatisfaction they now have.

With reference to the alleged number of messages despatched by telegraph during the past year, viz., 240,451, and that only 139 were complained of as containing mistakes, we entirely agree with the Governor General in Council that "139 by "no means represents the real number of messages in "which mistakes occurred in 1860-61." But as some of the necessary reforms suggested by Colonel Douglas have at length met with the approval and sanction of the Government, we hope we may speedily have reason to record a marked improvement in the working of the department. And we must here do him the justice to say that a very marked improvement in our experience of his Department has been noticeable for the last two months. Those who desire to risk their means in the doubtful advantage to be derived from private enterprise applied to electric telegraphs in India, have now an opportunity for doing so; the government of India having signified its willingness to concede the rights to any properly constituted company raised for the purpose of putting up a line between Calcutta and Bombay, and to keep its own line strictly for the transmission of government messages, and in no way to interfere with the interest of the Telegraphic Company.

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Do. Pints " ...	15
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Do. No. 3 Blue " ...	20
Champagne, 1st quality ...	42
Do. Pints ... per 2 Dozen	42
Do. 2nd quality ...	36
Moselle, still ...	30
Do. Sparkling ...	40
Hock Sparkling ...	40
Rhenish ...	20
Brandy, pale. 1st quality ...	36
Do. Do. 2nd quality ...	30
Gin, Old Tom... ...	18
Geneva, ...15 Flasks	23
Curacao, 1st quality... ...	42
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Cherry Brandy, 1st quality ...	36
Do. Pints, 1st quality ...	18

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1st quality	Qts.	" 28
Do.	Pts.	" 15
2nd quality	Qts.	" 24
Do.	Pts.	" 13
CHAMPAGNE—		
1st quality	Qts.	" 40
Do.	Pts.	" 20
2nd quality	Qts.	" 36
Do.	Pts.	" 19
HOCK—		
Sparkling	Qts.	" 40
Do.	Pts.	" 20
MOSELLE—		
Sparkling	Qts.	" 40
Do.	Pts.	" 20
CLARET—		
Margaux	Qts.	" 32
Leoville	Qts.	" 26
La Rose	Qts.	" 24
Medoc	Qts.	" 18
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Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...... Quarts	"	"	28
Do. Do. ...... Pints	"	"	15
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Do. Do. .... Pints	"	"	13
CLARET—			
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	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	[illegible]
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	[illegible]

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EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
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Incorporated by Act of Parliament
FOR FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCES AT HOME AND ABROAD.
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Watchmakers and Jewellers, from Geneva, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, on the first Floor.

C. STEPHEN & SONS.

TAKE this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.

Terms of Commission—5 per cent.

Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS'
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge, Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

FRESH STORES AND OTHER GOODS.

MESSRS. ARDASEER FURDOONJEE'S SONS beg to inform their kind customers and the public generally, that they have just imported per Ships *Lady Octavia, Seafield, Cleadon* and *Redan*, a superior supply of Oilmans stores, in great variety. Friends's Pale Ale and Guinness' extra Dublin Stout.

ALSO.

Best German Silver and Electro plate Ware, Gig Harness, fashionable silk Umbrellas, Glassware, Plated and Bronzed Hanging and Reading Lamps, Candlesticks, &c.

The articles are too numerous to mention, the stock is very extensive and varied, and the undersigned have no doubt of their ability to meet all demands.

ARDASEER FURDOONJEE'S SONS.
Corner of Forbes and Medow Street, Fort.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Second-hand Dumny or Bullock Gharry, and a Pair of high Caste Surat Bullocks in good condition, may be seen by giving one day's previous notice (Sundays excepted).

ENGLISH MADE SADDLERY JUST RECEIVED EX "EARLY DAWN," FROM LONDON.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for Sale on Commission, from London, a few sets of Plated and Covered Mounted Carriage and Gig or Dog Cart Harness, also a very few Gentlemen's light and small sizes real Hogskin Hunting Saddles and Bridles, complete with requisites, together with a few pairs of Overland Trunks, with Patent Locks and Keys.

The above will be sold cheap to effect a quick sale, and any orders from Outstations will be executed with prompt attention.

FRESH GOODS JUST LANDED EX "VICTORIA."

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just landed and exposed for sale at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the undermentioned Fresh Goods, viz., Fine fresh York Hams, Patent Preserved ditto in Tin, Patent Albert, Berkley Chedder, Double Gloucester, Pine and Somerset Cheeses, Berkley and Pine ditto in bladders, Ox Tongues in Tins, fresh and pickled Salmon, Dried Herrings, Soup and Game of Sorts, Oxford and Bologna Sausages, Assorted Sauces, Pickles, Fruits for Tarts Jams and Jellies, Crystal and White Wine Vinegar Salad Oil, Mustard in large and small Bottles, Potted Ham, Beef, Tongue, Game, Strasburg Meats, Anchovy Paste, Chocolate, Cocoa, Candied Citron, Lemon and Orange Chips, Peels and Rinds, Crystalized Fruits, Bon Bons, Bloom Raisins, French Plums, Turkey, Figs, &c., &c.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!
Received by the Ship "Laurel."

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has received, for Sale on Commission, from London, a few pairs of Double (or heavy plated) Plated Brougham, Phaeton, and Gig Lamps, with Sockets of the most approved sizes and newest pattern, and together with a few real highly finished and neatly painted Childrens' Single-seated Perambulators with Hoods.

Orders from Outstations shall be executed with prompt attention, accompanied with the usual remittance or reference in Bombay.

A Rifle Officer's Sword, nearly new, by Wilkinson, of Pall Mall.

A Set of six best Plated Hot Water Plates.

An Infantry Officer's New Regulation Sword Belt with Plate, 19th Regiment N. I., quite new.

A RACING SADDLE FOR SALE.

Just received for Sale, a Racing Saddle, with furniture.

A few packs of Dean and Adam's Revolvers, Spare Cartridges, Holsters, Belts, and Pouches.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Medow Street.
Bombay, 4th Feb. 1862.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, Plated Single and Double Chamber Candlesticks, Butter and Sugar Pots, Bread Baskets, Bottle Stands, a Case of Hats, Wrought Iron Treasury Chests, a Case of Toys, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A large Parcel of Grey Shirtings.

And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF A FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN HILL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, an excellent Airy, and Commodious Bungalow belonging to Commodore Wellesley, C. B. situated in a most delightful spot, amply furnished, with Outhouses, Cook-room, &c. &c.

For full particulars, and conditions of Sale apply to to the Auctioneers, at their Office, in No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS, CROCKERY AND PLATED WARE, BUILDING MATERIALS, &c. &c., AT THE WAREHOUSE NEAR THE NORTH-WEST END OF COLABA CAUSEWAY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned Warehouse, a quantity of Glass, Queen's and Plated Ware and the usual Articles of Furniture, &c., &c., the property of NANCY PARPIA, the same consist of Carved Blackwood Round, Sofa, and Pier Tables, Sideboards, Presses and Wardrobes, Chiffoniers, Arm Chairs, Reclining and Sofa Couches, Four-posts Bedstead, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Glass, Queen and Plated Ware, &c., &c.

ALSO AT 2 P. M.

The building materials of the above mentioned Warehouse.

LANDED PROPERTY AT CALLIAN FOR SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction on MONDAY the 10th instant, at 4 P. M. at their rooms, by order of the Directors of the East India Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.

A Large piece of Ground with Mango, Pear, Tamarind and several other trees on the Ground situated at Callian in Salsette near the G. I. P. Railway station; the Ground contains about 31-1/7 Acres or 149,135 square yards more or less, with wells of everlasting sweet water.

Also, at the same place, at ½ past 4 P. M.

The Bungalows' Materials (without Ground) consisting of Beams, Posts, Venitian and Painted Doors, &c. &c. these materials lying at Callian on the Hill, about a mile distant from the Railway Station.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

A Pair of Carriage Horses. Price Rs. 550.

A most superb state Carriage, built by Bettyes and Son, of London, for the late Queen of Oude. Price Rupees 3000.

One Iron Grey Arab high caste horse, aged 5, quiet in harness, to be seen at two hours' previous notice.

A pair of Bay Carriage Horses. Price Rs. 550.

A strong serviceable and light Office Palanquin Shigram, lined with Blue Silk Damask, with Lamps and Shafts, for one horse.

One English-built Dennet, by "Kinder." Price Rs. 400.

One Bay Cape Riding Horse, 15 hands high, 6 years old. Price Rs. 500.

An excellent, light, and roomy English-built Buggy, (Victoria Shaped) with Enamelled Leather Hood, has just been put in thorough order.

PURDY'S GUN AND RIFLE.

A first rate double barrelled Gun, and a double barrelled Rifle in case, with two Stocks, with all the necessary Implements complete, in brass bound Oak case, made expressly to order by the above celebrated maker for an Officer, who now no longer requires it. The whole are in excellent condition, and are now offered for sale at a reduced price of Rs. 650.

BENNETT'S WATCHES.

John Bennett, of "Cheapside, London." Gold Hunting Watches of first rate workmanship in excellent going order, warranted genuine manufacture.

ALSO,

A first-rate remarkably light and stylish Buggy, having Diamond Leather Hood, nicely newly lined and painted, with Silver Plated Lamps.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 4th Feb. 1862.

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